New-York Daily Times.

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The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

OPEN SESSION.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. DRAPER.

Mr. Cholwell Puts Himself Right on the Record.

Another Dead-Lock on the Time of Meeting.

No Man Yet for the Vacancy—Prospects—Positions Defined, and So Forth.

Proceedings of the Board Yesterday.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the regular hour appointed for the meeting of the Police Commissioners, the three members of the Board, Messrs. Nye, Bowen and Smanahan, were in attendance at White-street. General Nye had been at the office some time discharging the routine business devolving upon him in the various Committees. The other members had joined him, and each had posted himself in a different room, hearing applications, disposing complaints and other business. When some twenty or twenty-five minutes had elapsed, both these gentlemen arrived arm in arm. They proceeded up stairs to the upper floor, with a view of inspecting the Tenements and making some inquiry there. After conducting matters with the General he intimated they entered upon some inquiry as to the state of the Police force under the Board, and obtained from the daily return book a memorandum of the number of men on duty, viz:

Patrolmen	561
Special duty	198
Sick	21
Suspended	7
Total	887

They went back down to the Commissioners' room, where the Board was soon completed by the presence of all the members. Gen. Nye took his turn in the chair and business proceeded.

OPEN SESSIONS.

Mayor Wood at once submitted the following:

Resolved, That henceforth the meetings of this Board be public, for the admission of the reporters of the press.

He said he made the move that his position in the Board might be placed before the public on its merits, and that no misapprehension might be had of it. The resolution was adopted.

The doors were then thrown open and some six reporters admitted.

VOTE OF THANKS TO GOV. DRAPER.

Mr. Cholwell then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are eminently due to Samuel Draper, and are hereby cheerfully given to retiring President, for the zeal, energy and ability with which he discharged his late duties, amidst trying embarrassments; and that he carries with him into retirement the esteem and respect of his late associates.

ROUTINE.

A requisition from the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, for two detailed men at their Pier No. 1 North River, was read and ordered to be complied with at the expense of the Company.

A communication from the drillmaster, Mr. Waterbury, suggested that a room in the Arsenal be procured for his use in drilling the green squads. Gen. Shanahan had volunteered the room for the expense of its keeping.

Mr. Bowen inquired the probable cost of such hearing. Mayor Wood suggested $200, which was thought to be about the probable sum needed, in the opinion of Mr. Waterbury, who was called into the presence of the Board. It was ordered that the room be taken.

A requisition from the officer commanding the Eighteenth Ward Station, in respect to the repairs necessary at his quarters, brought up the inquiry as to who was Street Commissioner.

Mr. Bowen thought the matter should go to the Comptroller.

Mayor Wood suggested the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies.

Mr. Bowen did not know his name.

Mayor Wood said that certainly was a question. It was first necessary to know who was the Street Commissioner.

Mr. Bowen had not been aware of it.

Mayor Wood said the Acting Superintendent in the Department was Mr. Gassmann, who would doubtless give the matter due attention if referred to him. It was accordingly so referred.

THE TIME MOTION RESCINDED.

Mayor Wood moved to bring up the motion of the previous day, in reference to the hour at which the Board should hold its sessions.

General Nye said there was a special order for 11 o'clock; it was the report of the Committee on officers for the force.

Mayor Wood pressed his motion. He would put it to the Board in the manner of a request, and he did so, not for any aim to pass a question which had divided the Board in a pointed manner, or from any invidious feelings on his part, but simply out of necessity. He explained the requirements in his time at the City Hall, and the usage of half a century there as to the obligations for maintaining the hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. as the time when the Mayor must be accessible and on the spot to answer the demands of the citizens.

Mayor Powell coincided in the views of Mayor Wood, and added for himself the still further objection of the distance he had to come.

Mr. Cholwell had offered the motion, and already expressed his reasons for doing so. He was not disposed to change his opinion as to the expediency of afternoon sessions.

Mr. Bowen expressed his opinion, that there had been a full exposition of the views of gentlemen upon the subject, and moved the question be now put.

Gen. Nye said, in reply, that the duties now devolving upon the Board were of a most important nature. The City was still in a state of excitement, and the police force in a comparatively imperfect and disorganized condition. Some of the Wards were without officers, and nearly all the men needed drilling. He thought the most pressing need at this juncture which could engage the head of the City Government was the rapid organization of a disciplined police force, in fact, the great work of the City, and the safety of life and property demanded that it should be the primary object, and that it should meet no delay at the hands of the Board. All other considerations should yield to that of providing such dispatch in this matter that the prevailing apprehensions should be allayed. He could not conceive of any such urgent official business at the Mayor's office just now, as that of effecting a perfect organization of the police force.

Mr. Smanahan would agree to have the sessions of the Board continue all day if that would suit. The routine and detail of matters might be attended to by such as saw fit to be present in the forenoon; anything of special interest to the Mayors of the two cities might be reserved for the daily afternoon session, when a full Board might be in attendance.

Mayor Wood repeated his reasons for asking the change of hour, and indicated the incompatibility of the present hour with the discharge of his duty as a Mayor of New-York, and *ex-officio* member of the Board. If the present rule was forced upon him, he could not attempt to meet with the Board. He would not be held responsible for its acts. If the thing was to be thrust down his throat, he desired to know it.

Mr. Smanahan suggested the equal importance of the business of the Police Board to that of any other which could require Mayor Wood's presence.

Mayor Wood continued his remarks by an allusion to the present condition of the Police force, as being one men on duty in the City, and therefore if well managed, quite enough to allay any alarm. There was at least no occasion for a perpetual session of the Board. He would be willing, if it should be thought expedient in order to perfect the Police organization, to sit all night after the hour of 8 P. M. daily. The old Police Commissioners never met oftener than twice a week, and they always met between the hours of three and six.

Mr. Bowen indicated the difference between merely individual matters which could now engage attention at the Mayor's Office, and the great public importance of the business of this Board.

Mayor Wood asked why this could not all be met by the hours of session he proposed.

General Nye answered that there could not reasonably be time enough to do otherwise than neglect it. There could not be time enough for much business where members must get their dinners and travel five miles after the Board had adjourned to get to their hotels.

Mayor Powell was willing to submit to these inconveniences.

General Nye told Mr. Smanahan and Mr. Bowen had as much to do and as far to travel as the Mayor of Brooklyn. He repeated the reasons why the business of the Board, at this juncture, required a continuance of the Board, at this hour, ready and systematic dispatch. The Commissioners were in duty bound to give the work their exclusive attention. The Board had now been in operation some three months. They had been vainly waiting the presence of the ex-officio members all that time. This request had a good deal of the appearance of an effort to prevent the meeting of the Board at all. It might well pass with other motions in regard to the organization of the Board. He was happy to see Mayor Wood present at the Board; but he had only taken his seat there yesterday, and it was hardly reasonable to think that his knowledge of the current requirements could gainsay his disposition. He could not recognize in the person of the Mayor a just cause for the demand he made at this stage of the proceedings; nor did he think it would compensate for the detriment it must prove, if adopted.

Mayor Powell suggested a modification by an arrangement of the Mayor in which business might be transacted and attended to by those of the members who could remain for an afternoon session.

Commissioner Cholwell desired to be set right before the public, and as the reporters were present he would explain a matter in which he had been misrepresented. He called upon the Board to witness that before Mr. Draper's resignation this same question had been frequently agitated and urged by Mr. Draper and himself. It was in some degree the cause why that gentleman had left the Board. Their reasons in advocating the change of hour were the same. Now he renewed his effort, and must either leave the Commissioner give up his business. It was coming on the busy season and he had already suffered damage from the inconvenient hours, when the other members saw fit to call him in to pass upon what they desired to have him act upon. It was in this view that he took his stand, and must, with the other members withdraw, if the motion was not adopted.

THE DEAD-LOCK.

The question was finally put with the same result as on the previous day:

Aye—Messrs. Wood, Powell and Cholwell—3.

Noes—Messrs. Nye, Shanahan and Bowen—3.

The motion being thus lost, the standing rule of meetings, at 10 A. M., of course continues.

THE SPECIAL ORDER WAS ALSO MADE A FORENOON MATTER.

The report of the Committee on Officers being now in order, Mr. Cholwell, as one of the Committee, desired it to be postponed, as he desired to withdraw for the day.

Gen. Nye, as Chairman of the Committee, agreed to defer it, and 12 o'clock Saturday was the hour appointed for its consideration.

Mr. Cholwell moved to adjourn, which, after some explanations as to time, was found by the by-laws of the Board to be for 10 o'clock the next day. The motion was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Wood, Powell, Bowen, Cholwell.—4.

Noes—Nye and Shanahan—2.

No action was taken in regard to the two questions, the choice of President and the election to fill the vacancy.

Messrs. Nye and Shanahan remained on the premises at White-street until the afternoon. The other members left forthwith.

Police Commission Gossip.

As the result of yesterday morning's session of the newly-consolidated Police Board was the same as that of the preceding day, there was perhaps less of a sensation in regard to the matter, but far more of keen anxiety and busy intrigue among the politicians. Commissioner Cholwell, who had suddenly become a pivot upon which revolved the politics of the day, had survived the anxious host of friends who crowded upon him, both at his store and at his home, up to midnight. A regular Convention of delegates from the City Lodges had made it a special business to visit him at his house in Greenwich-street in the evening. Senator Ferry and a member of the local oracles of Americanism held council with him as to the use to be made of their unexpected sway in the Police Board of the Metropolitan District.

In the morning when the Balance of Power reached his store, a special messenger awaited to carry him to a little caucus at District-Attorney Oakey Hall's office. Here he gave a final answer in regard to certain interests in which his casting vote in the Police Board would have a material influence. From this the Commissioner proceeded to White-street, there he repeated his action on the "deadlock" motion, as on the previous day.

After the meeting of the Police Board, he had interviews with several gentlemen who are spoken of as probable candidates for the succession to Gov. Draper, among them the President of the La Farge Insurance Co., Marcellus Eels.

FISHY KNOW-NOTHING CAUCUS.

At Mr. Cholwell's store a select meeting of Americans convened, Mr. J. T. Headley, Secretary of State, Attorney-General S. B. Ousing, and others, stopping in. Deliberate council was taken as to the best means by which the present ascendency in the Police Board could be brought to tell for the credit of the American Party. It was agreed that there was no other position in which the principles of the party could be vindicated so effectually and so advantageously. Mr. Headley said Mr. Cholwell had his position in that Board as a mere cypher originally; now he had really got rank and power for himself and the party. It was at a most vital emergency, too, when the entire Police force was in process of reorganization. The event could not be equaled or paralleled again, and there must be the most careful use made of the opportunity.

This is the general opinion of Mr. Cholwell's partisans, and they are as clamorous as possible in enforcing it upon him. The conclusion which has been generally urged upon him as to the vacancy, is to force the Board to transact its business with the present number of members, and not risk another in the Commission, at least, until the force is fully organized. In respect to the present appearance of acting with Woon, it is suggested that, if the motion as to the time of meeting should prove an obstruction to business, then a modification might be offered by Cholwell, to the effect that special meetings should be allowable in the forenoons, upon due notice being given, and the subject to be acted upon to be duly notified at the previous afternoon meeting. Also, that the privilege of reconsideration be allowed upon motion at a subsequent meeting, under restrictions.

MAYOR WOOD.

The Mayor will move a variety of amendments of the by-laws, besides that now under discussion as to the time of meeting. Unless this latter can be made satisfactory, he hints that he and possibly one of the other members voting with him, will refuse to sit with the others at all. He will make an effort to induce a speedy choice of men from the old force.

MR. DRAPER.

Mr. Draper is reported to have said, yesterday, that Cholwell did just right. He advised a friend of Cholwell's to say to him he should stand to his ground. He, himself, (Mr. Draper,) had been driven out of the Board by a conspiracy, partly carried on at Albany. Old quarrels had been revived. He had no deep regrets as to the manner in which the plots had turned out to plague the inventors.

CANDIDATES.

The number of candidates named would make a convention instead of a commission. As nothing is doing as yet but to keep them all out, it were useless to enumerate. A President may, however, be had this week.

Application for a Certiorari against the Police Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 22.

Before Hon. Judge Bixbsy.

Richard Gambling vs. *Jacob Cholwell and others, Commissioners of Police.*—Gambling applies for the allowance of a common law *certiorari*, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the Board of Police Commissioners, established under the act of April 15, 1857. He alleges these proceedings to have been irregular, improper, without authority, and without jurisdiction. It is not now necessary to decide whether the acts of the Commissioners of Police can be reviewed in the manner sought to be adopted. If any power exists to review the acts of the present Commissioners in this manner, the same power must have existed to review the acts of the Commissioners created by the "Act in relation to the Police of the City of New-York," passed April 15, 1853. But, so far as my knowledge extends, this is the first instance in which such a course has been adopted for supervising the action of the Board of Police Commissioners, or of any officers who are invested with the government of the Police. Without passing on the question of power, I am unwilling to allow the *certiorari* applied for. The allowance of this writ is not a matter of right. It rests in the sound discretion of the Court. It has often been denied when the power to issue the writ was unquestionable, and where there was apparent error in the proceedings to be reviewed. If the writ has been improperly awarded, it may be quashed, even after a return and hearing on the merits. Where the writ will operate as a public inconvenience, it should not be granted. (See the People vs. the Mayor, &c., of New-York, 2 Hill, 9; in the matter of Mount Morris Square, 15, 24; the People vs. the Supervisors of Alleghany, 15 Wendell, 198; Munro vs. Baker, 6 Cowen, 290; the People vs. the Mayor, &c., of New-York, 42, 49.) It would certainly be a matter of grave public inconvenience, both so far as this Court and the suitors in it, and the Police Commissioners, and the important public interests committed to them are concerned, if, by the use of the writ of *certiorari* this Court is to be required to review all the decisions of those Commissioners, in removing from office the men under command. Before taking any step tending to such a result the Court must be fully satisfied of the existence not only with the error, but of an urgent necessity for thus intervening to correct it. The practice of the Court has long been conformed to this obvious principle. In the case of *The People vs. The Supervisors of Queens*, (*ubi supra*,) it was held that the party against whom the writ was applied for had a right to read opposing affidavits on the motion for the writ. And in Munro vs. Baker, (*ubi supra*,) this Court set aside a *certiorari* as irregular, which had issued without notice and without cause shown by affidavit. They said "that cause must be shown in all cases where a *certiorari* is brought to review the proceedings of an inferior jurisdiction for error. It is never, of course, except where it is sued out by the people. If it were otherwise we might have every petty judicial controversy in the State before us." The consequences of intervening in a class of cases like the present, except for the most urgent and satisfactory reasons, are such as to induce caution in breaking down established safeguards. The application for the writ is denied; but, as reasons may exist of sufficient strength to warrant the interposition of the Court, such denial must be without prejudice to the petitioner's right to renew the application, on notice to the Commissioners of the Police, and on serving them with copies of the affidavits on which the writ is applied for. As they are charged with the performance of public duties, they should have full notice of the motion, and an order to show cause should not be granted, so as to deprive them of the benefit of the rule entitling them to an eight days' notice.

Charge Against a Police Magistrate for Releasing Rowdies.—The following return was made yesterday to the Deputy Superintendent of Police:

New-York, Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

To Deputy Superintendent Daniel Carpenter—*Sir*: At 6 o'clock this morning, as Officers McCarty and Brown were proceeding with two prisoners to Jefferson Market Court, and while in a stage in Eighth-avenue, Justice Connolly discharged them from custody. Patrick Quinlan and Peter Curren, the prisoners, were arrested for fighting and disorderly conduct. They live in a rear tenement house in Forty-eighth-street, near Eighth avenue, and every night are fighting, rioting, and disturbing the neighborhood. The inhabitants are continually complaining, and when we arrest any of them, the Justice is always on hand to let them off. Whether he has a right to open Court in a stage, and discharge prisoners without any examination, or even looking on the returns to see what they were charged with, is a question on which I would like some information.

Respectfully, WM. VAN NORDEN,
Sergeant Twenty-second Precinct.

The Police Telegraph.—The arrangement of the Police Telegraph was yesterday perfected, and the lines now all centre at No. 86 Franklin-street, the head quarters of the Deputy Superintendent. It will be some days, however, before they operate all the lines with facility, for in many of the Precincts the men will have to be taught how to use the apparatus.

Thirteenth Ward Station-house.

In reply to the official report of the Committee appointed to examine the Station-house, which we have published, and which bore pretty hard upon Mr. Seebach, we print the following:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following receipt was handed to me, after the house had been examined and inspected:

"Received, New-York, July 16, 1857, from Lieut. William Seebach, the keys of the Station house of the Thirteenth Ward. The Station-house I found in good order. First Sergt. THOMAS STEERS.
Richard Cornwell."

WILLIAM SEEBACH.

The Murdered Policeman—The Real D'Angelli Not Yet Arrested—The Funeral Arrangements, &c.

The body of Eugene Anderson, the policeman murdered Tuesday morning by the burglar Cangemi, at the corner of Centre and Grand streets, was seen yesterday by a great number of people. It still lies in a front room of Officer Underhill's dwelling, No. 189 Elm-street, from which place, as previously announced, it will be buried in Greenwood on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The corpse is placed in ice and is now completely frozen. The man D'Angelli, who was brought to this City on Wednesday by the Chief of Police of Newark, is not the D'Angelli who boarded and worked with Cangemi, but a brother of his. The real D'Angelli has not been seen since the morning of the murder. Several police officers have gone in search of him, and the authorities feel sanguine of his capture. This man worked steadily at book-binding in Beekman-street and gained the esteem of his employers and fellow-workmen, who regarded him as a man of upright and industrious habits. Cangemi, too, worked at his trade of book-binding with much apparent industry, and not a suspicion as to his real character was for a moment entertained by his shopmates. He dressed with neatness, and occasionally seemed well supplied with money and costly ornaments. This excited little surprise—it was remarked that he was an Italian, and had, like many others, a taste for display. Now, however, that his real character has been brought to light, those who know him can recollect many little matters and transactions in connection with him, which derive a new explanation from what has occurred.

The accused is not permitted to hold interviews with any visitors to the prison. He is more closely secured and guarded than any prisoner who has been in the Tombs for a long time. He manifests no great dejection, and smokes much. Some clean clothing was brought him yesterday. He immediately changed his attire and seemed much improved in appearance. His Italian friends are said to be shy in asking permission to see him, as they fear an arrest on suspicion or as witnesses.

Cangemi's "woman" was yesterday removed from the cells beneath the Fourteenth Precinct Station-House, to pleasanter rooms above stairs. Her wardrobe was brought to her yesterday, and soon afterwards she appeared so elegantly dressed, and had so changed her appearance, that the doorman scarcely recognized her. Those who had thought her plain and rough-looking, now avowed that she was "rather pretty" and quite lady-like. She seemed greatly rejoiced at her removal, as well she might.

General Superintendent Tallmadge has consented to act as Grand Marshal of Policeman Anderson's funeral, which will be one of the largest seen for many years in this City. A. Flemming has been engaged as undertaker. The hearse—the neatest one in the City—will be drawn by four black horses appropriately caparisoned. Nearly the entire Police force, special and regular, of this City, will attend, as will also many of the Brooklyn Department. These together with the fire and volunteer companies and citizens, will constitute a very imposing pageant.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser*, of yesterday, says: "Mr. John De Angeli, of this city, who was said to be implicated in certain burglaries in the City of New-York, went to that City yesterday with Chief Wheeney, and received a full and honorable dismissal from all suspicions. The fact of the suspicion was owing to his brother, (with whom, we learn, he has not been on speaking terms for some time,) being a room-mate of the burglar-murderer Cangemi. Mr De Angeli has borne a good character in this city, and his friends will be glad to learn that he is now entirely acquitted of all implication in the affairs of Cangemi."

Not Drowned.—Mr. Cos Sullivan called upon us last evening to assure us that the statement of his death by drowning, while on an excursion to New Jersey, was "entirely false and not founded on fact," as was also the assertion that he was an old man. Mr. Sullivan was an old policeman, and herein this error may have originated; but he is yet hale and hearty, without a gray hair in his head. Mr. Sullivan is doubtless correct, and deserving of this explanation.

HORRORS IN CINCINNATI.

Jealousy, Double Murder, Arson, and Attempted Suicide.

Wholesale Poisoning of German Children.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 23.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the city was startled by the announcement that Mr. Thomas T. Horton, an old, well-known and influential citizen, of the firm of N. T. Horton & Co., manufacturers of enameled grates and marbleized iron, had been brutally murdered at his private residence, on Outo-avenue, Vine-street Hill, in the suburbs of the city. The doleful news spread, and by 9 o'clock hundreds of our citizens were anxiously questioning each other, and marveling, if the account of the bloody tragedy, as popularly given, could be true. A number of them soon repaired to the house of Mr. Horton, and there beheld a scene well calculated to freeze their blood, and heard a sanguinary tale they were at first ill-prepared to believe.

Mr. Horton had been awakened a little after 4 o'clock by a heavy smoke pouring into his chamber, and supposing the house to be on fire he rose and opened the door and went into the hall, where he was encountered by a German serving man, for some time in his employ, named Joseph Leffers, who struck him in the abdomen with a butcher knife, causing a deep and ghastly wound, that proved fatal a few minutes after, and then ran out of the house.

Mr. Horton's mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, also wakened by the smoke, came into the hall and beheld Mr. H. bleeding profusely, and heard him exclaim: "Mother, I am stabbed." Mrs. S., terribly alarmed, ran to the window and cried "Murder and fire," and Mr. H. fell in a dying state on the floor.

The neighbors soon rushed into the house and found Mr. H. not quite dead, and the family bordering on a state of phrensy. They removed Mr. H., who had no garment upon his person beside his shirt, to the yard, and placing him upon the grass, covered him up with a quilt. They then looked about for the guilty party, and soon perceived Joseph Leffers, near the green-house, on the premises, whom they pursued, when he lay down. They came up to him, and found him bleeding profusely from both his wrists and from a deep gash in his throat. They asked him if he had murdered Mr. Horton, and if he had wounded himself, and he expressed assent but could not speak.

It was learned a short time after, that previous to murdering Mr. Horton he strangled his own wife, residing at No. 633 Vine street, and then set fire to Mr. H.'s house, with the expectation of wreaking revenge upon its proprietor for an imagined wrong. Having accomplished his full purpose, he had endeavored to destroy himself by opening the principal veins near his wrists, and cutting his throat with a razor.

Leffers and his wife had both been employed as domestics in the house of Mr. Horton, the former for nearly two, and the latter for three or four years. They often quarreled, and Leffers was in the habit of abusing her, which rendered him disagreeable to the family of Mr. H.; who often reprimanded him for his conduct. Leffers had married his wife, formerly Francisca Koehler, about nine months before. Francisca had not recently lived in Mr. H.'s family, but had been there since the confinement of Mrs. H., in the beginning of last week. The husband had abused her on Monday, and appeared more than usually malignant. Many had supposed that the German had contracted a hatred for Mr. H., because of the censures of that gentleman. But, it seems the chief cause of that insane wrath which impelled Leffers to slay his wife and his employer was jealousy. He has by signs confessed this since the tragedy. He, no doubt, though without reason, as far as we can learn, suspected his wife of an improper intimacy with Horton.

Mrs. Leffers was much liked by Mr. Horton's family, and, kindly treated, became a faithful and estimable domestic. This conduct on their part may have been, and probably was, strangely misconstrued by Leffers.

The manner of the murder of Mrs. Leffers by her husband is wrapped in mystery, although it appears she was either strangled or smothered. No one knew of the fatal act until the door of the room occupied by Mrs. L. was forced, and her body half nude, and her face discolored and livid, was discovered upon her bed. What the unfortunate woman suffered on that fearful night from her demon husband no one can tell, but the loneliness of the hour, her inability to obtain aid, the terror she must have endured, the horrid manner of her death, and the mystery that surrounds it, call up a picture no tragedy upon the stage could easily surpass.

Leffers is apparently about forty years of age, has a dark and vicious eye, with nothing remarkable in his face, judging under the unfavorable circumstances of yesterday. His reputation is that of a violent-tempered and vicious man, often addicted to excess in drinking. He has been carried by his anger to most ridiculous excesses, in a number of instances.

Mrs. Leffers seems to have been about twenty-five years of age; a buxom, fresh, good-looking German woman, her face indicating a mild and affectionate disposition. She was, as we have said, greatly liked by Mr. H.'s family on account of her gentleness, kindness and consideration to all who came in contact with her. No one but her husband seems to have regarded her otherwise than favorably.

Mr. Horton had, we believe, resided in this city some twenty years; had many friends; and, so far as we know, was generally respected and esteemed. He was a man of energy, enterprise and integrity; had been engaged for a number of years in the iron business, and had recently entered largely into the manufacture of enameled grates. His salesrooms were on the north side of Third-street, between Race and Elm, and his foundry on Elm, between Second and Pearl. He was a man of means, and a director in the Ohio Life Insurance Company, where his life was insured for the benefit of his family, consisting of six children, two of whom, young men, have been for some time in business in the city.

Leffers must have planned the entire affair with great coolness and deliberation. After murdering Mr. Horton, he ran out of the house to a distance of three hundred yards, down a gentle slope near the house, where he attempted to cut his throat and open his veins, and then came back to the green-house, where he was first discovered.

The knife used by Leffers is an ordinary butcher knife, which he appears to have sharpened for the purpose; and the razor a common instrument, hardly keen-edged enough to make a suicidal purpose sure. They were both found not far from Mr. Horton's house, where Leffers had thrown them, and are now in the Ninth-street Station-house. They were both reeking with blood when picked up from the grass.

Leffers, when we called at the Commercial Hospital, about the mid-hour of last night, was sleeping, and his symptoms were decidedly more favorable. Although it was not supposed he could survive, it was not believed he would die during the night. The trachea of his throat is severed, but whether his œsophagus is injured or not the physicians were not able to determine.

Mr. Horton's wife was confined last week, and was lying in a very feeble state when the shock of her husband's murder drove her almost mad. The previous weakness, combined with this last blow may cause her death. Last evening she still was in a precarious condition.

THE MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

From the Commercial, July 23.

At a late hour last night we visited the Commercial Hospital, where we learned that the murderer had confessed to the attending physicians and to others, a short time previous, by writing upon a slate, that he had committed the murders of which he was charged.

He said he "was inspired by jealousy." He had seen Mr. Horton in bed with his (the murderer's) wife, and had then threatened to kill him. He did kill him and was glad of it. The night he killed his wife, (Monday) he called to see her at their room, when she offered him a piece of bread and butter. He suspected it was poisoned, and told her she must eat of it first. She refused. He told her she must or he would kill her. She persisted in her refusal and he did kill her." He also made a similar statement to a priest, called at his request, to receive his confession.

Persons living adjacent to the room occupied by Mrs. Leffers state that they have heard L. charge her with infidelity, and that she denied it earnestly and persistently.

At 9 o'clock last night a reaction took place in the murderer's system, and sometime after he fell into an easy slumber, and at midnight slept soundly. The attending physician stated that his case was not only not hopeless, but that he might get well. If the œsophagus is uninjured, a fact not determined, he will probably recover; otherwise he will die. To all appearances, he was in a fair way at the hour designated, to recover.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

Cincinnati, Wednesday, July 22.

Koehler or Leffers, the murderer of his wife and Mr. Horton, is still living, but with faint hopes of his recovery. He assigns as a reason for the murders the criminal connection of Mr. Horton with his wife

Twenty German Children Poisoned by Eating Lozenges Scattered in the Street.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

Cincinnati, Wednesday, July 22.

Twenty children on Buckeye-street, a densely populated German neighborhood, were poisoned last evening by eating lozenges which had been scattered along the street by a man and two boys, whose names are unknown. Two of the children are dead, and many of the others are not expected to live. The man was seen to offer small packages of lozenges to persons in the street, but they having a suspicion that all was not right, refused to take them. The lozenges on examination were found to contain equal parts of arsenic, sugar and flour. The cause of perpetrating this horrible outrage is not known. Up to the present time the wholesale murderers have not been arrested.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MOWERS AND REAPERS

The Third Day—Two Dynamometers—It fails to Measure the Machines, and Breaks Down—Withdrawal of the Officers and Judges—Free and Easy Test by the People—Satisfactory Results.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Syracuse, Friday, July 17, 1857.

It was generally understood that when Dr. Wilson should get the gentlemen managers of the Mowing Exhibition fairly inside of the Idiot Asylum, on Wednesday evening, he was to close the doors and hold fast to them. Then we thought to have a fair and satisfactory exhibition on Thursday, under the auspices of practical men, and divested of the pink scarfs and the circumlocution, which had made the two first days so intolerable to the unsophisticated farmers who had come to see work done, and not to be spectators of a "fuss and feather" parade. But by some unaccountable oversight Dr. Wilson did not perform his part of the engagement, and so yesterday morning the proceedings opened much in the manner of Tuesday and Wednesday.

The mowing to-day was to be done with a dynamometer attached to the machine, which was to show the amount of power necessary to work each, and also the lateral strain upon the neck yoke.

Each machine was to cut about three quarters of an acre, and then with the dynamometer attached, cut one quarter of an acre.

The first machine entered was the "Ohio Harvester," which cut its land in good style. The scales were then attached, but though of 600 pounds, they did not scale nigh enough to show the maximum draught of the machine, although it did measure the average power required.

The committee of judges alone had access to the case in which the dial-plates of the instrument were enclosed, and as they refused to impart the information which they alone could obtain, of course the outside barbarians were obliged to remain in blissful ignorance of the amount of power consumed by each machine, except so far as they could judge by a careful observation of the working of the team. Some were so weak as to attempt to reason the committee out of the ridiculous position they had assumed—but they got no more satisfaction than you might expect from a like number of the genus *porcina*.

The "Ohio Harvester" was put aside until a scale of greater capacity could be obtained, and No. 2 brought up to the list. This was the "Manny combined mower and reaper, with Wood's improvements." It was worked through three-quarters of an acre, cut the grass clean, and spreading it to dry with great nicety. The stubble was left short and even, and the machine went steadily over its allotted task without clogging, and with but little noise. The horses moved on a quick walk, and appeared not in the least fatigued when they were stopped. The dynamometer was attached, but before the machine had gone many rods it broke down—the maximum draught upon it being less than 300 pounds. Of course the experiments were brought to a stand still until a messenger could go to Syracuse, and bring back another scale. We were something over three miles from the city, and nothing could be done without the implements for making measurements. The Executive Committee of the Society, and the Judges, embraced this opportunity to hold a meeting, and the crowd turned its attention to the ginger-pop and sweet-cake—which commodities were to be found in large quantities in the adjoining field.

About 2 o'clock the messenger returned with the scale, but while it was being attached, there occurred some derangement of the works, which could not be remedied. Of necessity, therefore, the managers were obliged to announce that the official exhibition must be postponed until morning.

They, however, gave permission to the exhibitors to try their machines for the gratification of the crowd, and withdrawing from the grounds they left the field in possession of the people. During the remainder of the afternoon the exhibition was really what it professed to be—a thorough, critical test of the capacity and work of each machine, made under the close inspection of not only amateur but of practical farmers, from abroad and from the adjacent country. Each inventor made the best exhibition of his machine, and each spectator made such comments as he pleased. In this way the peculiarities and adaptation of each mower were thoroughly canvassed, —a canvass which resulted in a general understanding of what were the good and bad parts of each apparatus.

The most attention appeared to be given to Wood's Improved Manny, and public opinion seemed to settle upon that as the most perfect. It certainly did most beautiful work, and apparently with great ease both to the driver and team, and during the entire day did not once become deranged or clogged.

Next in the general esteem, was a new machine, but recently invented by Mr. Newcomer, of Albany. That on exhibition was the only one ever constructed, and that was in the pig iron but twelve hours before the exhibition opened. It is only a mower, and has some imperfections of proportion, which can probably be easily remedied. It was but a driving wheel, and the knife bar. Around the inner circle of the wheel a cone is cast, in which two friction rollers move. These are fastened to one end of a bar, the other extreme of which is attached directly to the knives. There is no other machinery whatever, except the scraper for throwing the cut from the standing grass. It was worked by a boy fourteen years old, who cut an acre of grass in thirty-two minutes, without any assistance from the inventor, and without any body even to follow him through the field. It cuts close and clean—sometimes too close—leaving no hummocks, as did occasionally, most of the other machines. The inventor has yet to attach some apparatus for moving his machine from field to field, and for carrying it over obstructions. If he is successful in doing this, he will have the best combination of simplicity, capacity and cheapness, that has yet been made.

An Ohio mower, not named, but known as the hinge machine, attracted especial notice. It is mounted on a truck, both of the wheels being independent drivers. The knife-bar can be thrown out of gear and folded over the front of the truck, in a moment, and then you may drive any place where a small cart would go. It cut well, but seemed liable to clog.

There were a half-dozen others that worked exceeding well—such as Kirchum's, Hallenbeck's, Burrall's, Pell's, Manny's, Hubby's and Allen's, and, I think, were considered about in the order I have named them. And then there were, perhaps, a dozen second-class machines, that might have qualities making them desirable for particular localities, but which could not be considered as competitors of the machines I have named.

The weather was very pleasant, the sky slightly overcast, and a fine breeze, which made a day in the hay-field not only endurable but invigorating. The closing proceedings were divested of the form and parade of the morning, bringing all in closer connection; the free interchange of experience and feelings that followed had been both instructive and entertaining.

We are hoping that a like opportunity will be afforded for an exhibition of the reapers. If so, the exhibition may be redeemed and rescued from the contempt and disgust which it has until now not only received, but merited. LEO.

The Mayor of Chicago Fined for Assault and Battery.—Hon. John Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago, lately committed an assault and battery upon a lawyer named Cameron, under circumstances explained in the annexed testimony:

Charles S. Cameron, being sworn, said: "On Friday evening last, I was called upon by Mr. James Campbell to go and see Mr. Walves Winchester at the watch-house. I went there; Mr. Winchester called to me from the window; I went there, and was talking with him when the Mayor came up to me, seized me by the throat and shoved me away. I told him I was there to see my client. He tore my shirt. He called two policemen and told them to put me in the lock-up. They shoved me in. The sergeant asked what I was charged with, and Wentworth said: "Resisting an officer." They then shoved me into a cell. I went there in the capacity of counsel for Winchester and Golze. No words passed between Wentworth and myself before he pitched in and tore my shirt. He appeared to be drunk.

James Campbell and Dr. ——— testified substantially to the same facts. Both thought the Mayor appeared to be unusually savage. One of them said, "The Mayor caught Cameron by the neck, lifted him off his feet and slung him around. Cameron didn't have a fair show."

This being the case, the Court rendered judgment against Wentworth for $25 fine, and the costs of suit. An execution was issued forthwith.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Office, Washington, July 23, Sunday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Dispatches from Governor Walker—Minister to Berlin, &c.

Washington, Thursday, July 23.

Official dispatches were received here to-day from Kansas, including a letter from Gov. Walker, defending himself from Southern assaults, and detailing the condition of affairs in Lecompton, in justification of his present conduct.

Gov. Wright, Minister to Berlin, has intended leave to receive his instructions, and will leave for Prussia on the 1st of August.

A correspondence has been opened by the Patent office with the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies with the view of establishing an interchange of documents and decks.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appointments—The Kansas Indians—The Mosquito Protectorate.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

The Ministerial and Consular appointments so far, have been made with reference to capacity and ability. The Government relies entirely upon information received from its agents abroad, of the policy and measures adopted by foreign Governments on all subjects, and especially with reference to our commercial relations, the protection of our citizens and mercantile interests. Many of our Consuls and agents have been very remiss, and even some of our Ministers, in not keeping our Government advised of occurring events of the greatest importance to this country. I learn that special instructions will be prepared on this subject, and that hereafter greater diligence, and a more continuous attention and comprehensiveness will be expected of our agents in foreign parts in relation to affairs affecting the Republic.

Some Kaw Chiefs of the Kansas tribe of Indians, from Council Bluffs, had another interview to-day with General Denver, the Superintendent of Indian affairs. They complained of the agents and missionaries sent among them, and expressed great dissatisfaction.

They said the missionary of their tribe owned two farms larger than Washington, and that he spent his time in trading and speculating, instead of attending to the welfare of their souls. General Denver assured them that their grievances should be attended to, and honest persons sent to attend to their affairs. They left apparently satisfied, and take their departure for their homes in the West to-morrow.

It is believed that the Convention between Great Britain and Honduras for terminating the Mosquito Protectorate, and retroceding the Bay Islands to Honduras, will not be consummated. It is thought that England's policy is to make Honduras feel the want of protection and her insecurity without it, and on this ground obtain the refusal of Honduras to ratify the treaty, though other motives will be given for the act. At last accounts the legislative committees had come to no conclusion on the subject, and England still holds out this excuse for not ratifying the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. LEO.

The Main Line of Public Works of Pennsylvania, &c.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 23.

The vote of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad on confirming the purchase has settled the question; a large majority being in favor of it.

This afternoon a violent hail-storm prevailed here, accompanied by heavy rain, and thunder-storm the size of peas fell in abundance for a short time.

Massachusetts Politics.

Boston, Thursday, July 23.

The Republican State Committee, to-day, nominated Samuel H. Phillips, of Salem, for Attorney-General. John B. Alley, of Lynn, was chosen Ch

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

[illegible] North American Review.

It may fairly enough be a question how far critical and reviewing have really served the interests of literature, whether, separately or in combination, have been the able, impartial, mature, strong, clear, that among all other orders of men. But there can be no doubt that wherever literature is truly loved and sedulously cultivated, there criticism must flourish. A land without a review is like that first convicted of indifference to the higher aims of intellectual life. Such a land is modern Italy or Spain, in neither of which countries has long without journal of continuous been established and maintained since the art of pleading was invented.

It has often been said, we know, that the age of criticism is the evening twilight, which follows the noon-tide of creative genius—and that men do not begin to discuss books, pictures, or music, till they have ceased to write books, or to paint pictures, or to compose music worth discussing at all. But, like many other current sayings, this is a [illegible] and hastily emitted notion. Criticism is the first element of true criticism [illegible] that any three men should [illegible] a great work of art [illegible] when the rich and sweet [illegible] has all been cut and gathered in, [illegible] that the age of rhetoric and of [illegible] in ancient Greece—[illegible] and Le Harpe belong to the "Augustan" age of French letters—that PERICLES was DOGBERRY's closest critic, and that in the most brilliant epoch of English fiction and of English poetry since SHAKESPEARE, English criticism has flourished as it would have flourished in the days of SHAKESPEARE himself, had the world or western boys as large, and the facilities of composition as numerous as they are now.

It is not possible that anybody who truly wishes to see our American literature attain proportions and a dignity commensurate with the claims of our country to a place among the first nations of men, should look with indifference, then, upon the conditions and prospects of our periodical criticism. Perhaps the condition thereof certainly is not, nor are the prospects very brilliant. We have not a single daily or weekly journal of commanding authority in matters æsthetical. When the *Journal des Débats* for the *Press* devotes its *feuilleton* to a review of some new book, or to a distinct and individual notice of some young author, who has gradually brought out for himself a new position of his own in literature, everybody who reads at all, reads the feuilleton, and reads it, if not with sympathy and assent, at least with respect and interest. It opens the question of the merits of the book or the author discussed from a vantage ground. Its words are weighed, its judgments are canvassed. It is, as it were, a positive value and produces a positive effect. If it be said that this is due to the fact that the *feuilletons* of the French press are always signed by their writers, who thus by degrees acquire a certain recognized judicial position, we have only to say, while admitting that some force should be given to this circumstance, that the same thing is true of the anonymous criticisms of the leading English journals. The opinions of weeklies like the *Examiner* and the *Spectator*, of dailies like the *Times* and the *News*, are always recognized as worth attending to, always produce a distinct and discernible effect.

Very different is the state of things with us. Every author, of course, reads the "literary notices" of the daily papers—every publisher clips them out and pastes them in a ledger—they serve as advertisements always, sometimes as agreeable opportunities for the exchange of compliments among men of letters, sometimes, though we believe much more rarely, as the vehicles of a personal ill-will or a petty vengeance.

What is true of our newspaper press is almost as true of our Magazines and Reviews. Few of these, in fact, contrive to keep themselves alive, excepting by an tacent abdication of the serious and scholarly character which alone could give weight to their critical judgments. Were the criticisms of the merry mentlikes even admirably well written they would not be much heeded—not more heeded than a sermon from a jester's mouth.

When a man buys a green or yellow-covered monthly, full of "cuts" and tales, for the relief of his own mind in a railway train, or for the amusement of his children and his "dence wife" at home, he never dreams of glancing at its editorial comments on books and writers. They may be incredibly wise and intensely brilliant, but they are quite thrown away on an inattentive public. Who but not even our most humorous actor provoke the inextinguishable mirth of the pit by sallies of the most genuine feeling, in *rôles* of absolute pathos? The "association of ideas" is a very tyrannical sovereign.

We treat English criticism of American books with a deference quite out of proportion to its intrinsic excellence, mainly because we believe it to be English—because we regard it as having been written to be read, and to be read by thoughtful men. Let us but once be made sure of the reality of criticism in any leading American periodical, and we shall find that we are by no means deficient in the raw material of which critics are made.

It certainly ought not to be impossible for us to maintain creditably and handsomely at least one leading Review, and the influence of one really powerful and prosperous Review upon the general tone of periodical criticism would speedily bring [illegible] a reputation in our newspapers as was effected in England by the brilliant writers of the Edinburgh and the Quarterly. A good Review we believe there have—but it is not supported and it never has been supported by us as it should be, and consequently it has never given us the fair measure of our national ability in this direction.

The *North American Review* has not lived such a spasmodic life as some of its compeers on this side the Atlantic. The current number for July, which lies before us, is the one hundred and seventy-eighth issue of the periodical, and this fact is sufficient to prove that the Northern world of readers do at least pay for their reading. The strength of the treasury of the *Review* is fairly inferable from the length of its subscription list, which has never been the case with any of the other periodicals of the same class attempted in other sections of the country. But the subscription is not by one-sixth so large as it should be, and the *Review* of course falls proportionably short of its due strength. The actual editor (Reverend Dr. PEABODY, of Portsmouth, N. H.) has shown a great deal of ability in the conduct of the *Review*, and his bestowed upon its management much time and care, for which it is not possible that he should have received any adequate remuneration. When we consider that no American periodical stands so distinctly before the foreign world as the representative of American thought and culture—that the *North American Review*, having the *prestige* of years in its favor, and appearing in the best possible physical garb, is generally accepted abroad as a flourishing exponent of American literature, it certainly would seem to be worth while for us to do something to enable its publishers to bring it vitally and practically up to the requirements of its position.

The contents of the July number are varied, and most of the papers are ably written and not lacking in interest. Could the *Review* be put upon a proper establishment, much more freshness of tone might be given to the several issues. As it is at present constituted it is not possible for the publishers to keep the press open till within a few days of the time of publication, as is done with the great English Reviews. Articles which, in the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly*, discuss recent or subjects of immediate national interest cannot be put to press a single week before the appearance of the Reviews. It is easy to see what an immense accession of attractiveness may be given to the pages of those periodicals, which are thus enabled to combine much of the freshness of the daily journal with something of the deliberateness of the elaborate volume.

The first article in the July number of the *North American Review*, is not, however, deficient in this element of interest. It is a very careful and spirited review of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' edition of the Works of his grandfather, the second President. With the roar of the celebration of our National Anniversary still in our ears, and the ominous rumors of national difficulty and sectional dispute all around us, it ought to be as profitable as it is interesting to recur, as in their pages we may, to the temper of the times in which the nation was first built up, and to the characters of the men who labored at the building. No one of these men labored more earnestly or more honestly than JOHN ADAMS, and the Reviewer, while he takes Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS very courteously to task, for his judgments of some of the men with whom the second President had serious difficulties of sentiment and opinion, heartily concurs with him in the estimate he sets upon the virtues and the force of his great ancestor. Not the least interesting part of the article are the extracts, which show us how bluntly Mr. ADAMS set down his notions of the character of the men with whom he worked in Congress. There is great life-likeness in these portraits, though they are not always by any means flattering.

A capital paper on "Trees and their Uses," an admirable discussion of the "Present Geography of Palestine" (is not this title rather an odd one, by the way?) and an interesting argument on certain gravely important matters concerning Literature and Religion in a review of TURNBULL's Life-Pictures, are also well worthy of attention. The "Critical Notices" are not quite equal to our ideal standard of cultivated criticism, but they bear the sovereign impress of honesty, and the number altogether shows that if we really wish to have a strong Review among us, we cannot do better than build on the old oaken framework of the *North American*.

SCHOOL DAYS AT RUGBY.—By an OLD BOY.—Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS.

We knew, once upon a time, a dear, good old lady, fonder of her household than of the stranger within her gates, yet never less than generously hospitable to the latter however insanely indulgent she might be of the former, who had a way of making plum-puddings that was quite her own. She always contrived to crowd more plums into one corner of her puddings than most people put into the whole round world of theirs; and she invariably gave that rich corner, that Golconda of her floury globe, to her ancient and respected spouse. After he had been helped, the rest of the expectant table who had been looking with admiring eyes upon the purple opulence of his stately portion, were sadly brought down from the heaven of their dreams, by a blank reality of plumless slices.

Often have we been reminded of this youthful experience of ours, on taking up some goodly volume whereof we had just before been reading a brilliant notice, r ichly interspersed with charming extracts from the work itself. We have found, not once nor twice, that the astute reviewer had helped himself to all the plums. So that we now generally defy and savagely distrust all books which are praised and quoted from. And when we address ourselves to the task of criticism, (which is not often, reader dear, for a more thankless task no man can undertake,) we, bearing in mind our own sorrows and disappointments, do never quote one word from any book unless we feel quite sure that it is a book from which we might quote five hundred words, and yet leave in every chapter "five hundred as good" as those we take, to be found there with rapture by the expectant eyes which have trusted themselves to our guidance.

Judge, then, of our admiration of *School Days at Rugby*, by the abundance of the extracts which we are about to make forthwith from its hearty, healthy, genial pages!

It is, indeed, one of the very best books we have read in these latter days—which, yielding to the cant of our order, we were about to call "decrepid days"—but being warmed by the spirit of the book itself, than which no bitterer foe to cant of all kinds has ever arisen before man, shall by no means so designate.

The "Old Boy" who wrote this new book is evidently one of glorious Dr. ARNOLD's very best boys. His pages are the most eloquent popular testimony to the efficiency of that straight forward, manly and Christian system of training, which ARNOLD introduced into the English Public School over which, for the eternal good of his country, he so long presided. From the first page to the last you go on in good company. The hero of the story, Master Thomas Brown, is a brave, headlong, generous, honorable little fellow, when you make his acquaintance, and when you leave him, he is a strong and righteous gentleman, the sworn foe of all sorts of humbug, poltroonery, lies and stratagems; the sworn friend of whatever things are "lovely, pure and of good report." No father who wishes his son to grow up a better man than himself, can do better than put this book into the hands of his son. No boy who wants a true friend to show him his weakness and his strength—to make him believe in all the good he is tempted to doubt of, and make him valiant to scout all the shames that tempt him, can find a better set of companions than "Tom" and his cronies at Rugby. And if the boy will rise from these pages with a dream of manhood in his heart, the father will lay them down with a glow of his own best memories, making his soul young again within him. For "Tom Brown's" school-life is no child's book. Men and women will find more in it than any boy can, without prejudice to the boy's pleasure and profit therein. It is a model of its class,—if indeed it have any class,—so fresh and original is it in temper and in style, so specific, so individual, so "marked in the corner," as the French say, but not a bit with a French mark. But why do we go on prophecying in this superfluous way about a book which ought to speak for itself? Let "Tom Brown," himself, take the floor. Hear him discourse of the "Browns":

"The Browns have become illustrious by the pen of Thackeray and the pencil of Doyle, within the memory of the young gentlemen who are now matriculating at the Universities. Notwithstanding the well-merited but late fame which has now fallen upon them, any one at all acquainted with the family must feel, that much has yet to be written and said before the British nation will be properly sensible of how much of its greatness it owes to the Browns. For centuries, in their quiet, dogged, homespun way, they have been subduing the earth in most English counties, and leaving their mark in American forests and Australian uplands. Wherever the fleets and armies of England have won renown, there stalwart sons of the Browns have done yeoman's work. With the yew-bow and cloth-yard shaft at Cressy and Agincourt, with the brown bill and pike under the brave Lord Willoughby, with culverin and demiculverin against Spaniards and Dutchmen, with hand-grenade and sabre, and musket and bayonet, under Rodney and St. Vincent, Wolfe and Moore, Nelson and Wellington, they have carried their lives in their hands; getting hard knocks and hard work in plenty, which was on the whole what they looked for, and the best thing for them, and little praise or pudding, which indeed they and most of us are better without. Talbots and Stanleys, St. Maurs, and such like folk, have led armies and made laws, time out of mind; but those noble families would be somewhat astounded, if the accounts ever came to be fairly taken, to find how small their work for England has been in the sum of that of the Browns.

"These latter, indeed, have been the present generation really have done big by pen or sword, or sage. They have wanted chiefly, each man having been too busy to rise to the top by themselves, and not having been largely gifted with the talent of catching hold of, and holding on tight to, whatever good things happened to be going,—the foundation of the fortunes of so many noble families. But the world goes on its way, and the wheel turns, and the wrongs of the Browns, like other wrongs, seem in a fair way to get righted. And this present writer having for many years of his life been a devout Brown-worshipper, and moreover having the honor of being nearly connected with an eminently respectable branch of the great Brown family, is anxious, so far as in him lies, to help the wheel over and throw his stone on the pile.

However, gentle reader, or simple reader, whichever you may be, lest you should be led to waste your precious time upon these pages, I make so bold as at once to tell you the sort of folk you'll have to meet and put up with, if you and I are to jog on comfortably together. You shall hear at once what sort of folk the Browns are, at least my branch of them; and then if you don't like the sort, why cut the concern at once, and let you and me cry quits before either of us can grumble at the other.

In the first place, the Browns are a fighting family. One may question their wisdom, or wit, or beauty, but about their fight there can be no question. Wherever hard knocks of any kind, visible or invisible, are going, there the Brown who is nearest must shove in his carcass. And these carcasses for the most part answer very well to the characteristic propensity; they are a square-headed and snake-necked generation, broad in the shoulder, deep in the chest, and thin in the flank, carrying no lumber. Then for clanship, they are as bad as Highlanders; it is amazing the belief they have in one another. With them there is nothing like the Browns, to the third and fourth generation. "Blood is thicker than water," is one of their pet sayings. They can't be happy unless they are always meeting one another. Never were such people for family gatherings, which, were you a stranger or sensitive, you might think had better not have been gathered together. For during the whole time of their being together they luxuriate in telling one another their minds on whatever subject turns up, and their minds are wonderfully antagonistic, and all their opinions are downright beliefs. Till you've been among them some time and understand them, you can't think but they are quarreling. Not a bit of it; they love and respect one another ten times the more after a good set family arguing bout, and go back, one to his curacy, another to his chambers, and another to his regiment, freshened for work, and more than ever convinced that the Browns are the height of company.

This family training too, combined with their turn for combativeness, makes them eminently quixotic. They can't let anything alone which they think is going wrong. They must speak their mind about it, annoying all easy-going folk; and spend their time and money in having a tinker at it, however hopeless the job. It is an impossibility to a Brown to leave the most disreputable lame dog on the other side of a stile. Most other folk get tired of such work. The old Brownie with red faces, white whiskers, and bald heads, go on believing and fighting to a green old age. They have always a crochet going, till the old man with the scythe reaps and garners them away, for troublesome old boys as they are. And the most provoking thing is, that no failures knock them up, or make them hold their hands, or think you, or me, or other sane people in the right.

Failures slide off them like July rain off a duck's back feathers. Jem and his whole family turn out bad, and chest them one week, and the next they are doing the same things for Jack; and when he goes to the tread-mill, and his wife and children to the workhouse, they will be on the lookout for Bill to take his place.

However, it is time for us to get from the general to the particular; so leaving the great army of Browns, who are scattered over the whole empire on which the sun never sets, and whose general diffusion I take to be the chief cause of that empire's stability; let us fix our attention upon the small nest of Browns in which our hero was hatched, and which dwelt in that portion of the royal County of Berks which is called the Vale of White Horse."

Or hear how the Squire, his father, brought him up, and what manner of play-fellows he had:

"But, above all, there was Harry Winburn, the quickest and best boy in the parish. He might be a year older than Tom, but was very little bigger, and he was the Crichton of our village boys. He could wrestle, and climb, and run, better than all the rest, and learned all that the schoolmaster could teach him *faster* than that worthy at all liked. He was a boy to be proud of, with his curly brown hair, keen gray eye, straight active figure, and little cared-and hands and feet, 'as fine as a lord's,' as Charity remarked to Tom one day, talking as usual great nonsense. Lords' hands and ears and feet are just as ugly as other folks when they are children, as any one may convince themselves if they like to look. Tight boots and gloves, and doing nothing with them, I allow, make a difference by the time they are twenty.

Now that Benjy was laid on the shelf, and his young brothers were still under petticoat government, Tom, in search of companions, began to cultivate the village boys generally more and more. Squire Brown, be it said, was a true-blue Tory to the backbone, and believed honestly that the powers which be were ordained of God, and that loyalty and steadfast obedience were men's first duties. Whether it were in consequence or in spite of his political creed, I do not mean to give an opinion, though I have one; but certain it is, that he held therewith divers social principles not generally supposed to be true-blue in color. Foremost of these, and the one which the Squire loved to propound above all others, was the belief that a man is to be valued wholly and solely for that which he is in himself, for that which stands up in the four fleshy walls of him, apart from clothes, rank, fortune, and all externals whatsoever. Which belief I take to be a wholesome corrective of all political opinions, and, if held sincerely, to make all opinions equally harmless, whether they be blue, red, or green. As a necessary corollary to this belief, Squire Brown held further, that it didn't matter a straw whether his son associated with lords' sons or ploughmen's sons, provided they were brave and honest. He himself had played football and gone birds'-nesting with the farmers whom he met at vestry and the laborers who tilled the fields, and so had his father and grandfather with their progenitors. So he encouraged Tom in his intimacy with the boys of the village, and forwarded it by all means in his power, and gave them the run of a close for a playground, and provided bats and balls and a football for their sports."

Or try this taste of the Rugby life, as it broke on the young Brown in the storm of the foot-ball fight:

"'Are you ready?' 'Yes.' And away comes the ball kicked high in the air, to give the school time to rush on and catch it as it falls. And here they are amongst us. Meet them like Englishmen, you school-house boys, and charge them home. Now is the time to show what mettle is in you—and there shall be a warm seat by the hall fire, and honor, and lots of bottled beer to-night, for him who does his duty in the next half-hour. And they are well met. Again and again the cloud of their players-up gathers before our goal, and comes threatening on, and Warner or Hedge, with young Brooke and the relics of the bull-dogs, break through and carry the ball back; and old Brooke ranges the field like Job's war-horse, the thickest scrummage parts asunder before his rush, like the waves before a clipper's bows; his cheery voice rings over the field, and his eye is everywhere. And if these miss the ball, and it rolls dangerously in front of our goal, Crab Jones and his men have seized it and sent it away towards the sides with the unerring drop-kick. This is worth living for; the whole sum of school-boy existence gathered up into one straining, struggling half-hour, a half-hour worth a year of common life.

The quarter to 5 has struck, and the play slackens for a minute before goal; but there is Crew, artful dodger, driving the ball in behind our goal, on the island side, where our quarters are weakest. Is there no one to meet him? Yes! look at little East! the ball is just at equal distances between the two, and they rush together, the young man of seventeen and the boy of twelve, and kick it at the same moment. Crew passes on without a stagger; East is hurled forward by the shock, and plunges on his shoulder, as if he would bury himself in the ground; but the ball rises straight into the air, and falls behind Crew's back, while the braves of the school-house attest the plucklest charge of all that hard-fought day. Warner picks East up lame and half stunned, and he hobbles back into goal, conscious of having played the man.

And now the last minutes are come, and the school gather for their last rush, every boy of the hundred and twenty who has a run left in him, reckless of the defence of their own goal, as they come across the level big side ground, the ball well down amongst them, and scrummage close behind it, column of the old guard on the slopes Waterloo. All former charges have been child's play to this. Warner and Hedge have met them, but still they come. The bull-dogs rush in for the last time; they are buried over or carried back, scrummaging hand, foot, and eyelids. Old Brooke comes sweeping round the skirts of the play, and turning short round, picks out the very heart of the scrummage, and plunges in. It wavers for a moment—he has the ball! No, it has passed him, and his voice rings out clear over the advancing tide, "Look out in goal." Crab Jones catches it for a moment, but before he can kick the rush is upon him and passes over him; and he picks himself up behind them with his straw in his mouth, a little dirtier, but as cool as ever.

The ball rolls slowly in behind the school-house goal, not three yards in front of a dozen of the biggest school players-up.

There stand the school-house praepostor, safest of goal-keepers, and Tom Brown by his side, who has learned his trade by this time. Now is your time, Tom. The blood of all the Browns is up, and the two rush in together, and throw themselves on the ball, under the very feet of the advancing column; the praepostor on his hands and knees arching his back, and Tom all along on his face. Over them topple the leaders of the rush, shooting over the back of the praepostor, but falling flat on Tom, and knocking all the wind out of his small carcass. 'Our ball,' says the praepostor, rising with his prize, 'but get up there, there be a little fellow under you.' They are hauled and roll off him, and Tom is discovered a motionless body.

Old Brooke picks him up. 'Stand back, give him air,' he says; and then, feeling his limbs, adds, 'No bones broken. How do you feel, young 'un?'

'Hah-hah,' gasps Tom, as his wind comes back, 'pretty well, thank you—all right.'

'Who is he?' says Brooke. 'Oh, it's Brown, he's a new boy; I know him,' says East, coming up.

'Well, he's a plucky youngster, and will make a player,' says Brooke.

And five o'clock strikes. 'No side' is called, and the first *play* of the school-house match is over."

How Tom fought and was flogged; how he resisted the devil in divers shapes, and drank the cup of school-boy sorrows and delights to the lees thereof; how he learned to know the good from the evil and the brave from the false; how mild and yet how manly, how just and temperate, was the rule of the noble Doctor; these things our space permits us not to let Tom tell, and we shall certainly not tell them for him.

But if we leave you with him, reader, where we left him in the Chapel of Rugby School, years after he had gone out to try in the world the manhood he there had learned, we are sure that you will make Tom's acquaintance forthwith, to learn of him many a hint which is nowhere more needed than in our own dear country, and can be nowhere more fruitful than in our own school systems, and the breeding of our own younger generations.

"He walked quickly through the quadrangle and out into the close. The longing which had been upon him and driven him thus far, like the gad-fly in the Greek legends, giving him no rest in mind or body, seemed all of a sudden not to be satisfied, but to shrivel up, and pall. 'Why should I go on? It's no use,' he thought, and threw himself at full length on the turf, and looked vaguely and listlessly at all the well-known objects. There were a few of the town-boys playing cricket, their wicket pitched on the best piece in the middle of the big-side ground, a sin about equal to sacrilege in the eyes of a captain of the eleven. He was very nearly getting up to go and send them off. 'Pshaw! they won't remember me. They've more right there than I,' he muttered. And the thought that his sceptre had departed, and his mark was wearing out, came home to him for the first time, and bitterly enough. He was lying on the very spot where the fights came off; where he himself had fought six years ago his first and last battle. He conjured up the scenes till he could almost hear the shouts of the ring, and East's whisper in his ear; and looking across the close to the Doctor's private door, half expected to see it open, and the tall figure in cap and gown come striding under the elm-trees towards him.

No, no! that sight could never be seen again. There was no flag flying on the round tower; the school-house windows were all shuttered up: and when the flag went up again, and the shutters came down, it would be to welcome a stranger. All that was left on earth of him whom he had honored, was lying cold and still under the chapel floor. He would go in and see the place once more, and then leave it once for all. New men and new methods might do for other people; let those who would worship the rising star, he at least would be faithful to the sun which had set. And so he got up and walked to the chapel door and unlocked it, fancying himself the only mourner in all the broad land, and feeding on his own selfish sorrow.

He passed through the vestibule, and then paused for a moment to glance over the empty benches. His heart was still proud and high, and he walked up to the seat which he had last occupied as a sixth-form boy, and sat himself down there to collect his thoughts.

And, truth to tell, they needed collecting and setting in order not a little. The memories of eight years were all dancing through his brain, and carrying him about whither they would; while beneath them all, his heart was throbbing with the dull sense of a loss that could never be made up to him. The rays of the evening sun came solemnly through the painted windows above his head, and fell in gorgeous colors on the opposite wall, and the perfect stillness soothed his spirit by little and little. And he turned to the pulpit, and looked at it, and then leaning forward with his head on his hands, groaned aloud. 'If he could only have seen the Doctor again for one five minutes, to have told him all that was in his heart, what he owed to him, how he loved and reverenced him, and would, by God's help, follow his steps in life and death, he could have borne it all without a murmur. But that he should have gone away forever without knowing it all, was too much to bear'——'But am I sure that he does not know it all?'—The thought made him start—'May he not even be near me, in this chapel? If he be, am I sorrowing as he would have me sorrow—as I shall wish to have sorrowed when I shall meet him again?'

He raised himself up and looked round; and after a minute rose and walked humbly down to the lowest bench, and sat down on the very seat which he had occupied on the first Sunday at Rugby. And then the old memories rushed back again, but softened and subdued, and soothing him as he let himself be carried away by them. And he looked up at the great painted window above the altar, and remembered how, when a little boy, he used to try not to look through it at the elm-trees and the rooks, before the painted glass came—and the subscription for the painted glass, and the letter he wrote home for money to give to it. And there, down below, was the very name of the boy who sat on his right hand on that first day, scratched radely in the oak panelling.

And then came the thought of all his old school-fellows; and form after form of boys, nobler, and braver, and purer than he, rose up and seemed to rebuke him. Could he not think of them, and what they had felt and were feeling; they who had honored and loved from the first, the man whom he had taken years to know and love? Could he not think of those yet dearer to him who was gone, who bore his name and shared his blood, and were now without a husband or a father? Then the grief which he began to share with others became gentle and holy, and he rose up once more, and walked up the steps to the altar; and while the tears flowed freely down his cheeks, knelt down humbly and hopefully to lay down there his share of a burden which had proved itself too heavy for him to bear in his own strength. Here let us leave him—where better could we leave him, than at the altar, before which he had first caught a glimpse of the glory of his birthright, and felt the drawing of the blood which links all living souls together in one brotherhood—at the grave beneath the altar of him who had opened his eyes to see that glory, and softened his heart till it could feel that bond.

And let us not be hard on him, if at that moment his soul is fuller of the tomb and him who lies there, than of the altar and Him of whom it speaks. Such stages have to be gone through, I believe, by all young and brave souls, who must win their way through hero-worship, to the worship of Him who is the King and Lord of heroes. For it is only through our mysterious human relationships, through love and tenderness and purity of mothers, and sisters, and wives,—through the strength and courage and wisdom of fathers, and brothers, and teachers, that we can come to the knowledge of Him, in whom alone the love, and the tenderness, and the purity, and the strength, and the courage, and the wisdom of all these dwell forever and ever in perfect [illegible]."

[illegible] *The Story of a Secret.* By [illegible]. Illustrated. New-York: WILEY & HALSTEAD.

Married or Married. By the author of *Redwood*. 2 vols. New-York: HARPER & BROS.

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Thine and Mine, or, The Step-Mother's Reward. By FLORA NEALE, of Baltimore. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

Chemical Problems and Reactions to accompany Stockhardt's Elements of Chemistry. By JOSIAH P. COOK, Jr. Cambridge: JOHN BARTLETT.

Sketch of the Life and Ministry of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. From original Documents. New-York: SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co.

The Poetical Works of John Greenleaf Whittier. Complete in two Volumes. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Madame de Stäel's Works. Corinne. Translated by ISABEL HILL, with metrical versions of the Odes, by L. E. LANDON. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

The Great Law Book. The Kingdom and Reign of the Messiah; his subjects, passages, and Government, &c. By HARMON KINGSBURY, New-York. WM. GOWANS.

Virginia Illustrated: Containing a visit to the Virginia Canaan. And the Adventures of Porte Crayon and his Cousins. Illustrated from drawings by Porte Crayon. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

The Professor. A Tale. By CURRER BELL. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

Outlines of English History. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS. Boston: HICKLING, SWAN & BREWER.

Fashionable Amusements, with a Review of Dr. Bellows Lecture on the Theatre. By Rev. D. E. THOMASON. New-York: M. W. DODD.

Wild Northern Scenes; or, Sporting Adventures with the Rifle and the Rod. By S. H. HAMMOND. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

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Commencement Exercises at Union College, Schenectady.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

This venerable Dutch city has been brim-full for the past few days, and crowds of her alumni and friends, strangers and natives, have rushed in to attend the Sixty-second Commencement of old Union. Hotels have lodged their guests upon the floor, and given them indifferent fodder. All the inconveniences and discomforts of a crowd have been felt in Schenectady this week.

The exercises were to have commenced on Sunday evening, by a sermon from Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, of Boston, but, by the churlishness of a Presbyterian minister of this city, who refused the use of his church to a Unitarian, it was not delivered, and the Theological Societies lost a rich treat.

Not so with their more worldly-minded literary brethren. On Monday their intellectual palates were tickled by a most beautiful address from Geo. W. CURTIS, Esq., of New-York, who spoke before the Senate on the subject of "The Duties of Young Men."

On Tuesday, at 4 P. M., Mr. ANSON G. CHESTER addressed the Phi Beta Kappa Society in a short but happy speech on the subject of "Life;" and at the same time Mr. G. W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, delivered an address.

At 7½ o'clock the grand feature of the entertainment—the address of HENRY WARD BEECHER—came off. The orator was, as usual, excessively Boschetic, but it was one of his happiest efforts, and no doubt appreciated by the Literary Societies before whom it was delivered, and the immense crowd assembled to hear it.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT followed with a poem on the subject of "Onward," one of his many happy efforts in which wit and pathos are mingled in admirable proportions. All the literary exercises of this year have been superior, and all attended by large audiences.

The meeting of the Alumni of Union was held on Tuesday, at 9 P. M., to devise ways and means to complete the grand plan of the College grounds, and erect in the centre of the "Campus," an immense "Graduate's Hall." It was determined to lay the corner-stone of the new edifice on the day preceding the next Commencement, and as old Union numbers among her sons some of the richest and most influential men in the State, there is no doubt but a noble structure will be built.

Wednesday, the Commencement day proper, at length arrived, when the students were to furnish the oratory. At 9 o'clock in the morning the students and Alumni formed a procession, over a quarter of a mile in length, and marched from the College to the Presbyterian Church, where the exercises were to be held; this literary army was under the leadership of Professor JACKSON, sometimes called Captain JACK, from sundry military propensities in days of yore, and Mr. N. R. GERTY, of the graduating class. On reaching the Church the graduating exercises took place.

Messrs. L. C. SMITH, of Bethel, Conn., and H. R. RAYMOND, of Albany, were the fortunate individuals who secured the two prizes offered by Hon. R. M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, to the two best speakers, taking into consideration matter and manner. The Committee, in awarding the prizes, regretted that they were not five instead of two, as that number of young gentlemen had shown themselves a head and shoulders above the rest in oratorical ability, but they awarded them—the medal valued at $40, to Mr. SMITH, and that at $20 to Mr. RAYMOND. The venerable Doctor NOTT, after conferring the degrees, presented the medals to their respective recipients with words of good counsel and fatherly advice. Much dissatisfaction exists as to the decision of the Committee. The fact that one gentleman would certainly receive the first prize who didn't get either, was regarded during the exercises as a foregone conclusion; but it is hard to please everybody.

Immediately before the conferring of the degrees, the following song, composed by F. H. LUDLOW, Esq., of the class of last year, was sung; we give it entire:

SONG TO OLD UNION.

AIR—*Sparkling and Bright.*

Let the Grecian dream of his sacred stream,
And sing of the brave adorning
That Phœbus weaves from his laurel leaves,
At the golden gates of Morning;
But the brook that bounds through Union's grounds
Gleams bright as the Delphic water,
And a prize as fair as a god may wear,
Is a dip from our Alma Mater!

CHORUS.

Then here's to thee, the brave and free,
Old Union smiling o'er us,
And for many a day, as thy walls grow gray,
May they ring with thy children's chorus,
Could our praises throng on the waves of song,
Like an Orient fleet gem-bringing,
We would heap to thee the treasures
And crown thee with pearls of singing;
But thy smile beams down beneath a crown
Whose glory asks no other;
We gather it not from the green sea-grot—
'Tis the love we bear our mother.

CHORUS.—Then here's to thee, &c.

Let the joy that falls from thy dear old walls
Unchanged leave Time's on darting,
And our souls seem full once a week
On the hands that clasp one parting;
And when other throngs shall sing thy songs,
And their spell once more hath bound us,
Our faded hours shall revive their flowers,
And the Past shall live around us.

CHORUS.—Then here's to thee, &c.

Benediction was pronounced by the venerable President, the crowd dispersed, and between 70 and 80 more A. B.'s were launched into active life.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The annual meeting of this body will open at Montreal on the 12th August. The Conveyance Committee appointed in Montreal, gives the following notice to persons proposing to attend:

The Committee has made arrangements with all the railroads and steamboats in the Province, and most of the American lines, to bring the members over for half fare. They will have to produce their letters of invitation in order to entitle them to the benefit of this arrangement.

But the Committee think it advisable that members who intend coming to the meeting in Montreal should at once present their invitations at the head offices of the railroad in their respective localities, so as to ensure certain if they will accede to the arrangement that has been so generally made. Members of the association will be in waiting at the different termini to receive the members on their arrival, and provide them with lodgings, so far as the citizens will place it in their power.

On one evening during their stay, the members of the Association will be entertained by the faculty of McGill College.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Topeka Convention—The Constitution to be Submitted to the People, &c.

The Lawrence *Republican* says that the State Convention finished its session at Topeka Tuesday, July 21. Every district and [illegible] in the whole of Kansas was fully represented; almost two hundred delegates were present.

The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. The Topeka Constitution and State organization was unanimously indorsed.

A strong series of resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Topeka Constitution is to be submitted to the August election to every bona fide resident of Kansas. MARTIN J. CROSBY was nominated for Congress. The census returns show a population of nearly 50,000 inhabitants.

From the Quindaro Chieftain, July 18.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Wednesday, July 15.

The Convention met at Union Hall at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Judge CONWAY.

Gen. J. H. LANE was elected President, pro tem.

Messrs. Addis, Conway, Lemmon, Spencer, and Ritchie were appointed a Committee on permanent organization.

The President was authorized to nominate a Committee on credentials. The following were appointed: W. A. Phillips, Emot, Hutchinson, Dr. Hunting, Blue, Benny J. Adams, Anderson, Dr. Stringfellow, Curtier, Fuller, Dr. G. A. Cutler, R. P. Wilson, Collier, Judge S. S. Lotts, R. S. Rush, Newton.

On motion, the Committee on credentials were authorized to decide who on the number of the delegates, based on its present population, each district is entitled to in this Convention.

The Committee on permanent organization reported for officers the following gentlemen, who were elected by the Convention:

President, J. H. Lane. Vice-Presidents, Conway, J. A. Wakefield, of Riley county, Dr. Stringfellow, of Bourbon, Hutchinson, T. J. Addis, of Doniphan, Curtier, of Manhattan; and Harris Spencer, of Douglas. Secretaries, R. J. Hinton, of the Kansas News, and A. D. Richardson, of the Quindaro Chieftain.

Capt. C. U. F. Leonhardt, Gen. J. H. Lane, Judge G. W. Smith and Judge Wakefield were called for, and made brief speeches. The Convention then took a noon recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the absence of the Committee on credentials, Gov. Charles Robinson, Lieut. Gov. W. Y. Roberts, Judge M. J. Conway, and Messrs. H. Miller Moore, T. Dwight Thacher, and O. E. Stanton, appeared in response to the call of the Convention, and made remarks upon the present position and proper policy of the Free State party.

On motion, the Convention was formally opened with prayer. The Committee on credentials then reported the name of 160 delegates as entitled to seats in the Convention. The report was accepted and adopted.

Judge CONWAY offered a resolution that the President appoint a Committee to prepare business for the Convention. The following gentlemen were named:

M. F. Conway, A. Curtis, L. F. Garrison, Allen Crocker, C. F. W. Leonhardt, Ira Taylor, R. Riddle, L. R. Snyder, Dr. Davis, W. F. M. Arny, Harris Stanton, G. C. Gaged.

On motion of S. N. Wood, state officers, members of the legislature, and other Free-State men, were invited to take seats in the Convention and participate in all its actions except voting.

On motion of J. M. WALDEN, the President was requested to appoint a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. The following appointments were made:

J. M. Walden, of the Quindaro Chieftain; T. Dwight Thacher, of the Lawrence Republican; J. E. Dunn, W. Oakley, Wm. Graham, Hyram Brown, J. Fletcher, A. Hunting, G. S. Hillyer, A. de Fontaine, F. G. Adams, G. R. Hollenac, W. G. Matteson, S. P. Snell, T. E. Newton.

On motion, the Convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was addressed by Rev. Pitney and MARCUS J. PARROTT, of Leavenworth; J. M. Walden, of Quindaro; Rev. DANIEL FOREST, of Sugar Mound; and S. N. Wood, of Lawrence.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, July 16.

The Convention was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. Mudge. Messrs. HENRY J. ADAMS, A. LAWRENCE and A. L. WILKINS were called for, and made remarks upon the position and policy of the Free-State Party.

Gen. JAMES H. LANE took the stand, in response to the call of the Convention, and among other things, said that he thanked his friends for the honor they proposed to confer upon him by tendering him the nomination for Congress, but utterly refused to receive the nomination; that he had determined never again to leave Kansas until her Missourian foes were broken, and her people free under their own government.

The Committee on Resolutions, through J. M. WALDEN, Chairman, submitted a report, which was accepted, and after a few amendments, unanimously adopted. The following are the preamble and resolutions passed:

Whereas, At the first election of a Territorial Legislature

[illegible] of the Supreme Court.

On motion, it was agreed that the Convention proceed to elect a candidate for representative to Congress.

Messrs. Henry J. Adams and Marcus J. Parrott were named for the post, and came forward and pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the Convention.

On the first ballot Marcus J. Parrott had [illegible] votes; Henry J. Adams, [illegible].

Mr. Parrott was declared the nominee, and the nomination confirmed by acclamation.

Messrs. Parrott and Adams both appeared, and made a few remarks in response to the call of the Convention.

On motion, the delegations from the several representative districts were instructed to appoint members of the State Central Committee. The following gentlemen were selected:

First District, J. Blood; Second District, A. Curtis; Third District, S. B. Martin; Fourth, Ralph Mayfield; Fifth, W. F. M. Arny; Sixth, W. B. Griffith; Seventh, Henry Harvey; Eighth, Dr. J. P. Root; Ninth, G. S. Hillyer; Tenth, A. A. Griffin; Eleventh, F. G. Adams; Twelfth, H. Miles Moore; Fourteenth, A. Larzalere; Seventeenth, [illegible].

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee of five to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of printing and circulating the Topeka Constitution.

Dr. G. B. Buddington, S. L. Williams, Dr. James Davis, J. S. Emery and G. [illegible] were appointed that committee.

On motion the chair was requested to appoint a committee of three to investigate the affairs of the late central committee. Messrs. C. F. Currier, E. B. Whitman and Harris Stratton were appointed on that committee.

On motion of S. W. Wood the usual thanks were tendered to the President and other officers of the Convention.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

J. H. LANE, President.

A. D. Richardson, J. E. Hinton, } Secretaries.

Nomination of City Officers in Lawrence.

The Lawrence Republican of the 16th contains a report of the proceedings of a Mass Meeting held in Lawrence to nominate City Officers:

A meeting having been called in front of the Morrow House, to nominate a candidate for the various municipal offices of the City of Lawrence, on motion, Col. S. W. Eldridge was called to the Chair, and C. W. Babcock was appointed Secretary. On motion, the Chairman appointed A. D. Searl, C. Stearns, S. Hogan, Rev. E. W. Hutchinson, and Edward Clark, a Committee to report candidates for the several offices. During the absence of the Committee, John Hutchinson, Esq., being called upon, came forward and made a powerful argument in favor of the people, one and all, going into the election. The Committee then reported the following names:

For Mayor—James Blood.

For Aldermen—Wm. Hutchinson, Wm. A. Phillips, Geo. Ford, P. R. Brooks, E. W. Woodward, Gaius Jenkins, Geo. W. Hutchinson.

For Marshal—S. W. Eldridge.

For Assessors—A. D. Searl, E. Morrow, J. Wilder.

For Justice—Edward Clark.

For Treasurer—Columbus Hornsby.

It having been suggested that Col. Blood would not accept the nomination, on motion, he was unanimously nominated, and a Committee of three, S. N. Wood, Chairman, was appointed to notify him of his nomination. The Committee reported that Mr. Blood did [illegible] the nomination, [illegible] to another man, but that he would probably serve if elected. The meeting reaffirmed his nomination unanimously. On motion of C. W. Babcock, the whole ticket reported by the Committee was unanimously adopted. Mr. Morris and Mr. Wilder declining to accept, Mr. T. Sampson and Mr. John [illegible] were nominated in their place. On motion, the whole meeting was constituted a Committee to rally the voters to the polls this afternoon. On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the polls.

S. W. ELDRIDGE, Chairman.

C. W. Babcock, Secretary.

At the election held on Monday afternoon, the whole of the above ticket, as nominated, was elected, except A. D. Searl and John Mack, in whose stead J. Wilder and T. B. Whitney were elected. The vote upon each of the candidates was well nigh unanimous.

MASS MEETING OF THE PEOPLE OF LAWRENCE.

A large meeting was held in the Unitarian Church last Friday evening for the purpose of mutual consultation, and to nominate delegates for the State Convention. Hon. Lyman Allen was chosen Chairman and Wm. Hutchinson, Secretary. A Committee of five was appointed to report to the meeting the names of candidates. During the absence of the Committee Governor Robinson was called out, and made a speech of great power, and full of convincing arguments in favor of a firm adherence to the Topeka Constitution and State organization. He favored the entire readiness of the Free-State Party to go in and take possession of the Territorial Government in October, and to submit the Topeka Constitution to a re-ratification of the people. We regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents a further notice of the Governor's able effort.

Marcus J. Parrott, Esq., of Leavenworth, next addressed the audience in an elegant though guarded speech. He was distrustful of the wisdom of adhering any longer to the policy of the Topeka Constitution, and showed what he considered to be some of the weak points of that instrument.

Martin [illegible], Esq., of Leavenworth, followed in a long speech full of the most emphatic protestations of devotion to the Topeka Constitution. He indorsed Governor Robinson's policy of taking possession of the Territorial Legislature in October.

Wm. A. Phillips next took the stand. He alluded to the importance of the position of the Free State men, and to the magnitude of the interests entrusted to their hands. He spoke of the efforts of Governor Walker to divide and distract the Free-State men; of his efforts to destroy the Topeka Constitution. He was suspicious of the ostensible endeavors of Free-State men to induce the people to abandon the State organization. A fact had come to his knowledge while taking the census, which might serve to show how things were being managed, and where the opposition to the Topeka Constitution was being fed. It was a fact of importance, and the people should know it. He had learned, from the gentlemen to whom the proposition was made, that a certain editor of a paper in this place (Lawrence) had proposed to another editor to abandon the organization, and go in with his paper and support Governor Walker, saying that there was to be a Walker party in the Territory, and that party was bound to succeed. [Great sensation, and cries of "Name him."—"Who is the man?" "Name him"—"Name him."] Mr. Phillips replied—"The man who made the proposition is G. W. Brown, of the *Herald of Freedom*; the man to whom it was made is S. S. Prouty, of the *Freeman's Champion*." [Renewed sensation, and almost universal hissing throughout the assembly.] Mr. Phillips proceeded for some time in a masterly strain, showing the utter folly and ruin of an abandonment of our position. He was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic applause of his hearers.

At the conclusion of his speech the Committee reported the following names as candidates for delegates to the Convention: James Blood, Joel Grover, E. B. Whitman, T. Dwight Thacher, George H. Crosby, E. W. Worden, Lyman Allen, George W. Smith, M. F. Conway and S. N. Wood.

On motion, the report was adopted without a dissenting voice. The following resolution was then unanimously passed:

Resolved, That our delegates to the Topeka Nominating Convention be requested to use their influence and cast their vote for no man for representative to Congress who is not known to be earnestly in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State under the Topeka Constitution, by his unswerving fidelity to, and persistent advocacy of a policy so eminently just.

Remarks were subsequently made by Judge Conway, Samuel Smith, Esq., of Quindaro, and T. Dwight Thacher. At a late hour the meeting adjourned. On Saturday an election by ballot was held for delegates, and those nominated the evening previous were all elected. About 550 votes were polled. Lawrence is a unit upon the Topeka Constitution. The old banner still floats!

POSITION OF THE FREE-STATE MEN.

The Kansas News, published at Emporia, says:

"We speak confidently for the southern half of Kansas, when we say that of the 20,000 freemen to be found in it, there is not, nor ever will be, any party worthy of the name who does not hold to the Topeka Constitution, and which will not resist to the bitter end, the foul and infamous usurpation of Missouri, and the blood-stained and tyrannical enactments framed by it. We intend to be admitted into the Union under the Topeka Constitution, and we shall be, in spite of the schemes of Walker and his 'powerful, intelligent and determined middle party.'

"The mass of the people residing south of the Kansas River, are the most determined, radical and intelligent of the whole population of our State. We speak by the book, for we have traveled much over Kansas, and know the above assertion to be true. Contrary to the rule in every other Western State, the southern part of ours will be the Anti-Slavery stronghold."

Gov. Walker's Descent Upon Lawrence.

From the Quindaro Chindowan.

A few weeks since the citizens of Lawrence made some arrangements to institute an independent town government. To this Gov. Walker took exceptions. He issued a proclamation against the movement, dated July 15, and encamped near Lawrence yesterday with a squad of near four hundred dragoons. In his manifesto he asserts that the movement is insurrectory, because it denies the validity of the Territorial Legislature, and is in defiance to it, and that its tendency is to incite like movements in other portions of the Territory, whereby "for all practical purposes, in many important particulars, the Territorial government will be overthrown."

About a mile from town, we found the Governor in his carriage, with G. W. Brown and G. W. Collamer. Mr. Walker told us that he intended to arrest these revolutionary proceedings, and that the United States army would be called into requisition if needs be.

The citizens of Lawrence held a meeting during the afternoon, and dispatched a messenger to Brown and Collamer to inform them that they were not authorized to act for the town. After this meeting, the people dispersed. The appearance of the troops, be their purpose what it might, did not seem to disturb the equanimity of the citizens of the threatened town.

In the evening a meeting was called to ratify the proceedings of the Free State Convention at Topeka. After giving the entire action of the Convention a unanimous ratification, and the nominees a most hearty endorsement, some attention was paid to the fact of an army being quartered so near to them. It was maintained that the organization of the town had only been to secure ends essential to the well-being of the inhabitants that could not be so easily reached in any other method; that the movement did not look beyond Lawrence or contemplate any collision with other authorities; that Gov. Walker had made a decent upon them without investigating the matter thoroughly or giving them timely notice of his opinion of their movement, or that the law had been violated by the action of the people.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, that the act of Gov. Walker in quartering upon the town, in time of peace, an army, was illegal, unconstitutional and infamous, and deserving only of cool contempt.

During the evening the meeting was addressed by Gov. Robinson, Gen. Lane and T. Dwight Thatcher, in their usually able and entertaining manner.

THE STREET COMMISSION.

Mr. Hilton Made Referee in the Conover Contempt Case.

THE DEVELIN HABEAS CORPUS ARGUED.

Mr. Sickles' and Mr. Field's Points.

Develin in Liberal Custody—Conover in Easy Office Yet.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—July 23.

Before Judge Ingraham.

After the disposal of some ordinary business, the hour to which this case had been laid over having arrived,

Mr. Brady rose, and stated that they had on Wednesday served the Order of Reference, but that the name of the Referee was left blank, and he now asked the Court to name one.

The Court named Henry Hilton, Esq., and both parties consented to the appointment.

Mr. O'Conor read the order of reference and after some discussion as to certain parts of it, it was settled so as to direct, in substance, that the referee should take testimony and report whether Mr. Brewer and Mr. Farrington were present and knew of the injunction on Mr. Conover, or heard the announcement; where the search warrant was at that time, and whether any steps had been taken towards the execution of it; whether Mr. Conover knew that the injunction had been issued before the time the search warrant was signed.

The reference to proceed forthwith. The habeas corpus case was then proceeded with.

At a later hour of the day Mr. Brady read a note from Mr. Hilton, expressing his willingness to serve if the parties wished it.

Develin Habeas Corpus Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—July 23.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The adjourned hearing in this matter was taken up, and some discussion was had as to the materiality of some of the traverses, Mr. Field objecting to them. These objections were overruled.

The order of proceeding was then discussed, and the Judge observed he was to inquire into the causes of Mr. Develin's imprisonment; and first, whether the Judge had jurisdiction to commit, and secondly, whether the commitment was regular.

Mr. Field read the affidavits of Develin and Conover, which had both been submitted to Judge Peabody.

Mervin R. Brewer was called and sworn for the respondents, but Mr. Field had only put a few questions, when

Mr. O'Conor objected, and some discussion ensued. The Judge did not feel disposed to go into oral testimony of what transpired before Judge Peabody, and the witness was withdrawn.

Mr. Field rested, except as to the documentary evidence of the appointment of Mr. Conover as Street Commissioner.

Mr. O'Conor objected to that. He would admit the offer to produce the document, but objected to its admission. They did not wish to try the appointment under the habeas.

Objection overruled, and the appointment admitted as produced, subject to exception.

MR. SICKLES' ARGUMENT.

Hon. D. E. Sickles then addressed the Court as follows:

May it please your Honor—In the matter of the petition for the discharge of Charles Develin, sued out by the Corporation Counsel, in his official character, I appear in behalf of the Corporation to open the motion. The petition in this case in its voluminous leaves discloses the history of this most extraordinary imprisonment—an imprisonment I venture to say, as extraordinary as any that was ever brought before a Court in this or any other country. A man is duly and regularly appointed to office by this Corporation—by its Corporate authority—and in an orderly, usual and regular manner inducted into that office by the corporate authorities; he goes in to discharge the duties of that office as required by law; he is recognized as the lawful holder of that office by all parties in the department of the City Government; and he is suddenly, without having committed any offence against the law, or crime, thrown into a dungeon, and is there incarcerated. He is thrown into prison because, by his acts in holding the credentials of that office and discharging the duties of it he maintains the right of the Corporation under the charter and the constitution to fill its own offices. For this he is thrown into prison. And strange it is, may it please your Honor, he is sent to prison because he maintains his right to the office, although no Court or no Judge has been found who has ventured to impeach his right to that office. He is forcibly taken from his office and put in prison, and another man allowed to enter as a direct consequence of his arrest, although no tribunal can be found which will venture to assert that his rival has the slightest right to his place. He is in prison, I will take leave to say, in view of these facts, for a *political* offence, as the result of the conflict between the authorities of the State and the City, as to which has the right to fill a certain office. The imprisonment might have had some color of excuse; it might have found, perhaps, a precedent in judicial history, if he had entered or introduced himself by force into an office from which he had been excluded, on the ground that he had no rightful claim, and that his rival was rightly and lawfully possessed of it. This record, therefore, presents no ordinary instance of the application of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in this our land, so unaccustomed are we to witness the exercise of unlimited or arbitrary power. Extraordinary or unusual imprisonments are so rare among us, that we almost forget the time and circumstances in which this great writ of liberty and right originated. We are more familiar with its application in minor cases, as where a person imprisoned for some offence seeks to escape through some infirmity of the law, from its grasp. But this case revives within our mind all those recollections of an historical and national character of scenes and times in which this writ was invoked as the only guarantee of the citizen's protection against oppression, outrage and tyranny.

I said, may it please your Honor, that the case was without precedent. It has a precedent in times to which it would be well for those who have undertaken a prominent part in this transaction to recur to. In the time of James the Second, just prior to the Revolution of 1688, he undertook a proceeding very similar to this. In the case of Magdalen College, a chartered institution exercising all its rights and privileges under a charter from the Crown of England, a charter which conferred upon the Corporation the right to choose its own officers, the King asserted his power and right to appoint an officer of that Corporation. His power and right were resisted, and he sent down to Oxford a commission backed by bayonets to enforce his mandate, and it was enforced by violence and superior power. The Corporation and the expelled officer applied to the Courts, and although in that age Judges could be found who would sustain the King in his disputes with citizens, in all the realm no Judge could be found to sustain his authority to invade a Corporation or the right to appoint its officers; and no Crown lawyer could be so faithless to his profession, so recreant to the principles of law, as to assert the King's right in a Court of Justice; and this was one thing which led to the Revolution, as cost James and his line their dynasty.

Such is the moderation and forbearance of our people—such is their confidence in being ultimately vindicated in their rights by the Bench and the ballot-box, that upon such outrages on their corporate and popular rights they maintain a dignified forbearance and repose, calm in tumult, orderly in anarchy. But, Sir, it is to the Court we appeal, it is to your Honor we appeal to remedy this great public wrong. We did not seek to bring this controversy before this Court of which your Honor is the principal Judge. We come here on this petition when, without law, without justification, without proper warrant, a high public functionary has been cast into prison, because in pursuance of his appointment, in accordance with the oath he had sworn, he was discharging the duties of the office he had undertaken.

They moved, (Counsel continued,) in this case, under the 56th section of the Habeas Corpus Act, (R. S. 2, p. 561,) and they claimed that Mr. Develin was entitled to be discharged under every head of it; but he would confine himself to the 1st, 2d, 4th and 6th subdivisions, though he felt confident he might invoke the whole section to show that the law had been violated, and Mr. Develin imprisoned in defiance of its provisions.

Under the intimation which had fallen from the Court, he would not go as far as he intended to go on some points that he had upon his brief. He understood his Honor to say the questions he proposed to discuss were; first, whether the tribunal had jurisdiction; and second, whether the commitment disclosed a cause of imprisonment. Upon these he would do little more than read his points.

MR. SICKLES' POINTS.

First.—It is not only the right but the duty of the Judge to inquire in this proceeding whether Mr. Justice Peabody had jurisdiction to issue the warrant under which Develin is held in custody; for if he had no such jurisdiction then the warrant is utterly void and the imprisonment unlawful.

Second.—Jurisdiction in Justice Peabody is not to be presumed. That presumption only exists in relation to Superior Courts and not to inferior jurisdiction, not proceeding according to the course of common law.

Third.—There is no warrant whatever for alleging that the proceeding by Conover against Develin was in the Supreme Court. It was and is a summary proceeding before the Justice, in which he possesses no more dignity nor power than would have attached to the County Judge, if such proceedings had been commenced before him.

Fourth.—But a want of jurisdiction over the person of a citizen may be alleged and proved to secure his liberty, as against any Court. So a decree of the Vice-Chancellor was in our Court of Appeals declared to be void because the bill of complaint before him did not show jurisdiction. (Burkle vs. Eckhart 3, const. affirming 3 Denio p. 279. Hab. Corpus Act s. 56, sub. div. 1, 2, 4, 6. Harrington vs. The People, 6 Barb. 607.)

Fifth.—The decision of Justice Peabody that he had jurisdiction is not conclusive. If any such rule prevailed, the question of jurisdiction in judicial proceedings could never be inquired into on any species of review, for by deciding to act, the Magistrate or tribunal always declares that it has jurisdiction.—(Bennet vs. Burch, 1, Denio 141. Bouchard vs. Denis 5, s. 628.)

Sixth. In this case it appears distinctly and positively on the face of Conover's complaint and affidavits that Justice Peabody had no jurisdiction, because to warrant any action by the Justice, Conover had to show that he was the "successor" of Joseph S. Taylor to the office of Street Commissioner.

1. He shows that he was not such successor, because he claims exclusively under an appointment by the Governor, who had no power to make any such appointment.

2. He shows that if he were really and in law Street Commissioner he had full possession of the office and its appurtenances. He states this in his complaint, and shows no case under the statute but a mere trespass, which cannot be redressed in this way.

3. He shows that no books, &c., came to the possession of Develin during any vacancy in the office.

Seventh.—The warrant is void on its face. A process in such a proceeding must recite all the facts essential to show jurisdiction in the officer awarding it. (Powers vs. The People, 4 J. R., 292; Germond vs. The People, 1 Hill, 343.)

The warrant is void, because—

1. It purports to have been issued under an adjudication made in the Supreme Court, whereas, as already shown, Justice Peabody acted only as a Commissioner in a special and summary proceeding.

2. It does not set forth the title of Conover to the office of Street Commissioner, but merely alleges that he was "duly appointed and commissioned."

3. It does not appear from the warrant that Justice Peabody adjudged that any books or papers of the office of Street Commissioner came to the hands of Develin. But if, by any means, it could be held that such an adjudication is stated in the warrant, it is clear that it is not alleged to have been determined that such books or papers came to Develin's possession during a vacancy in the office, or before the proceeding before Justice Peabody was commenced; or that such books and papers were before that time demanded of Develin. (Bennac vs. the People; 4 Barb. Habeas corpus act, sec. 56.)

4. The warrant is general as to books and papers, and neither that process nor any paper before Justice Peabody specifies any books or papers. Such a general warrant is void. (See Bill of Rights R. S., 1st vol. 93, sec. 11.

In briefly commenting on the second and fifth points, counsel observed that Judge Peabody was not sitting as a Judge but as a Commissioner. There were many instances to show the distinction between sitting as a Superior Court, and sitting as Mr. Peabody was ex-officio under the statute. He was the presiding officer of a tribunal, judicial in its nature, but inferior; and, therefore, his jurisdiction must not be assumed but expressly shown, for every act that he did. He had no power to do a solitary act, and much less an act involving the liberty of a citizen, or the title to an office, without showing his jurisdiction. Having finished reading the above points he continued. These brought us to the principal question in the case. He intended to argue that it was not shown that Mr. Conover ever was Street Commissioner.

To see what sort of case they had a right to bring before that tribunal they must look at the statute to see what right he had. (Act read 1 R. S. 235, 4th Ed., article 5.)

This Statute might be construed under two general heads. First, under the sixth section, it referred to persons removed, or whose terms for which they were elected or appointed, had expired, who were required to deliver up the books and papers in their custody. The provisions of that section relate to that case, which was not this case. The law would be entirely found in section sixty-six, which applies to the case of a person elected or appointed who shall die, and the papers and books shall come to the hands of any person, the successor may obtain an order for the delivery. This section contained all the law under which Judge Peabody acted.

The broad question was, whether under that section any proceeding could be taken, directly or indirectly, to try the title to an office in the first place; or to settle who should have and take possession of an office, and thirdly, whether under that section, the papers and books of an office could be taken from the custody of any person appointed, performing the functions and recognized by the proper constituents. They had done all these three things. They had particularly settled the question, though disclaiming to do that, as to the possession of the office, which was quite as important as the title, and, according to Judge Peabody, more so; and they had seized, and taken into their own control the books and papers from the person acting, discharging the duties, holding the office, appointed and recognized as the incumbent *de facto*, by the entire Corporation, whose agent he was, and on whose behalf he was appointed to act. The question was, whether that section conferred any such power, or any vestige of it.

There was but one mode by which a person holding an office could be ousted, and that was by *quo warranto*. It was never claimed that this statute could be applied to such a case. Let them refer to Conover's petition, and see the issue that he there himself presented. Conover by that petition showed conclusively that the Justice had no shadow of jurisdiction, because it invited him to try the question of title. It said in substance, here are two claimants to the office, one appointed by the Corporation of the City, and the other by the Governor of the State. The one has the books and papers, and I, the other, want them. I deny he is rightfully in office, and claim the right by virtue of the Governor's appointment; and this is the issue." The petition should have been instantly and summarily dismissed on the objection that the Justice had no jurisdiction. The books, from the 2d Johnson to the latest of Barbour, were full of instances of the refusal of Courts to adjudicate on titles to office except by *quo warranto*, in which a trial by Jury might be had, without which a man could not be deprived of office or estate, and ought not to be.

The petition was defective in other respects, for it did not bring the case within the 66th section, with respect to the time at which the books and papers must come into the possession of a party to render them amenable to its provisions. It must be "during a vacancy" in the office. There was no vacancy at that time, and there was no such allegation in the petition.

No possession of these papers, again, was charged upon Mr. Develin, except as incident to the office. It was not alleged that he had any manual possession—it was not said that he had them in his pocket, in his house, or locked up to the exclusion of everybody else. The possession was only incident to the office, and the statute had no sort of application to such a case as that, the theory being that the books appertained, and the possession of them was necessary, to the office. Mr. Conover did not claim that Mr. Develin had or claimed any other possession. The inevitable deduction was, that as soon as he asserted he was the Street Commissioner, he showed himself as much in possession of the books as Mr. Develin could be, if there was any truth in the theory of facts alleged as to his office, and he thereby defeated the very right that Mr. Justice Peabody had to adjudicate upon the matter.

Counsel then cited 6 Hill, pp. 624, 628, to show that Courts would not try the question of title to an office, or an application for a mandamus, and argued that as a proceeding by *mandamus* in the Supreme Court was certainly a much higher and more dignified proceeding than this summary one, in an inferior Court, *a fortiori*, if the writ of *mandamus*, under which also a trial by Jury might be had, could not supersede the *quo warranto*, this summary proceeding could not be used so as practically to do so. There were several other authorities to show that it was by *quo warranto* alone, that the question of title could be tried, of which he would only cite that, in the matter of Carpenter, reported in 7 Barbour, and that remedy now was the proceeding substituted by the Code for the writ of *quo warranto*.

Thus, he submitted, he had shown that Mr. Justice Peabody had no jurisdiction or right to proceed, since the petition disclosed no title to the office in the claimant, but by the appointment by the Governor, and they said that the Governor had no such right. He need scarcely say that the first thing to be shown to entitle him to proceed under that statute, was that he was the successor to the office. Mr. Conover had not shown the foundation fact to entitle him to proceed by that method. The Governor had no power to appoint the Commissioner of Streets. The Constitution forbid it by title 2, article 10.

This was a City office, and one peculiar to a Municipal Corporation. It was a charter office, and was never held under any but the Charter, and the municipal ordinances. The incumbent was the agent of the Corporation. The very name invested it with a municipal, local, character. And if this section of the Constitution applied to any office, it did so peculiarly to this. At no time had this office been filled in any other way than by appointment by the Corporation. The Constitution permitted the Legislature to designate who (of the locality) should appoint or elect to this office, and they had acted in the premises. This section had received a construction from a high authority lately, in the decision of the Court of Appeals on the Metropolitan Police Bill. The Court there had held that if the Police Commissioners could strictly be regarded as City officers, there was no doubt that the appointment would be unconstitutional, and they could not derive their appointment from Executive authority. It was only because they were officers of a district comprising some cities and parts of counties,—and it was only by this machinery introduced into the law which made it of effect. To say that this clause did not apply to this office because this office was not in existence till 1846, was to say that we must have a new charter every year, or as exigencies arise. Constitutions were made for the then present and all future time. But this office had existed, in essence and substance, in 1830; and was provided for by the old charter—the Dongan and Montgomerie charters—it was one of the oldest charter offices.

If any statute existed which would authorize the Governor to appoint to such office, they would say it was unconstitutional; but no such statute did exist. It was claimed that there was the power given by the statute, (Laws of New-York, 1857, page 292) but this did not apply. It was clearly only applicable to elective officers; to fill which, in case of a vacancy, such a provision was necessary; but it was not applicable to appointments, as the power that could appoint for the whole term, could certainly appoint for a portion of it. If the statute was applicable to the office of Street Commissioner, it was applicable to the humblest office in all cities and towns. Nothing could be more apparent to any fair mind; and he would submit the case cheerfully both as to the office and the liberty of Mr. Develin himself, upon this point alone. He would defy the history of this country or any other, to show an instance of more unjustifiable and reckless usurpation than the act of the Governor of this State, in perverting this statute and appointing a Street Commissioner for the City of New-York. This was the object of the astute counsel on the other side in resorting to this summary proceeding, under which their title to the office would not be investigated and their weakness shown; but by means of which they might obtain a temporary possession—all they could ever hope to hold.

Now they (the petitioners) said an express provision had been made by law for filling this office, and on that ground, also, the statute had no application. By the Charter of 1857, (Sec. 19,) provision was made. They were to be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen; and that charter went into effect before the death of Mr. Taylor. It was absurd, in a legal point of view, and in logic, to say that the same power could not fill a vacancy. But not to leave it to this implication, the ordinances authorized the Mayor and Aldermen to fill this office, and that ordinance was in full force and effect, for that charter continued every ordinance in effect which was not inconsistent with that act; and this ordinance was in perfect harmony with it, and was therefore a law. (Ordinance referred to 642, p. 154, and Charter, Sec. 33.)

Hence the Judge (Peabody) had no jurisdiction of the plaintiff, or of the case, as he could only act at the instance of the lawful "successor." Such were the words of the statute, and they claimed that they had shown that he was not the successor; and, secondly, that if he was really and in law Street Commissioner, he also showed that he had, as a necessary incident, all the books he could have got from Develin.

The following are the

POINTS FOR RESPONDENT.

First.—The only question that can be raised is, whether Mr. Justice Peabody had color of jurisdiction. [Matter of Prime, 1 Barb. 341.)

Second.—Every jurisdictional fact necessary to sustain the jurisdiction is to be deemed established; for the judge issuing the warrant had exclusive authority to determine those facts.

Third.—The warrant of search recites all the facts necessary to justify it, and those recitals cannot be contradicted.

Fourth.—If, however, it were proper to go into proof of the facts recited, or of any other facts, the respondent has satisfactorily shown the the truth of all the recitals, and of every fact necessary to establish the jurisdiction.

Fifth.—What facts were necessary to confer jurisdiction? Three only:

1. That a person (Taylor) elected to the office had died;

2. That another (Conover) had become his successor;

3. That a third (Develin) had books or papers belonging or appertaining to the office.

These three facts were alleged and were proved. And if they had not been proved the wrongful finding of the facts could not be reviewed on *habeas corpus*.

Sixth.—But it is said that though the officer may have acquired jurisdiction at first, it was afterwards taken away, because it appeared in the progress of the case that the books and papers did not come into Develin's hands during the vacancy in the office. This objection has no foundation in law or in fact.

1. It has no foundation in law, because a jurisdiction once acquired could not be thus taken away.

2. It has no foundation in law, because the successor to an office has a right to the summary remedy provided by the statute to put him in possession of the books and papers, by whomsoever held or whensoever taken. The language of the act is general, that if "any books or papers belonging or appertaining to such office" shall come to the hands of any person, the successor to such office "may demand such books and papers from the person having the same in his possession." (1 R. S. 126, sec. 56.)

There is here no qualification as if the words "during the vacancy in the office, had been inserted after the word "shall." On the contrary, it is very clear that such an interpretation was not intended, for two reasons: (1.) The policy of the law was to give to a new incumbent the books and papers of the office, wherever they might be found; otherwise the original purloiner might defeat the incumbent by delivering the books which he purloined during the vacancy to another person so soon as the vacancy is filled.

A wicked deputy or clerk, who took the books on the death of the incumbent, being himself disappointed of the succession, might deliver the books to another clerk, and thus deprive the successor of the means of going on.

(2.) The search-warrant to be issued commands the books to be taken from any place designated in the warrant, without any qualification of their having been taken to those places during the vacancy. When the books are brought before the officer, he inquires if they belong to the office, and if so, deliver them to the successor, whether they were taken during or after the vacancy.

3. The objection had no foundation in fact.

(1.) When Develin got the books does not appear. He says he got them on the 16th, but the Judge may have had evidence satisfactory to him that Develin got them, or some of them, on the 12th.

(2.) But whatever may have been the time of Develin's getting them, there is no pretence that Conover ever had them. Indeed, the whole evidence showed a systematic, persistent and successful effort, on the part of Turner, Wood, Develin, Bennett and their accomplices, to keep Mr. Conover not only from the books and papers, but from all the means of fully and satisfactorily exercising the duties of his office. He got possession of the franchise, and was in the outer room of the Street Commissioner's apartments for three days, but he never got into the innermost room, or the third room, where were the most valuable books and papers, and was only a part of one day in the second room.

(3.) Mr. Conover's affidavit does not state, or intimate even, that he had ever been in possession *of the books and papers*.

Develin's second affidavit admits that Conover never had possession of the books and papers, or the apartments, or the franchise.

Conover's third affidavit reiterates his statement about the possession.

Besides these affidavits, there were read the depositions of a great many persons. From the whole mass, Mr. Justice Peabody arrived at the conclusion pronounced by him.

The hour of adjournment having here arrived, the Court rose.

Mr. Sickles will resume his argument at 11 o'clock this morning.

Suit Against the City for Services in the Street Commissioner's Department.

MARINE COURT—July 22.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

Leggett vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff is a clerk in the office of the Street Commissioner, under an appointment from the late Joseph S. Taylor, at the rate of $1,000 per annum. This action is brought to recover $410 65 for balance from 1st of January to 1st of June, 1857. It appeared from the evidence that about the 1st of January, 1856, the Street Commissioner being short of clerks, appointed several persons (the plaintiff with others) as extra clerks, under a per diem allowance. That on the 26th of April, 1856, the Common Council organized the Street Commissioner's department, allowing him nine clerks. At that time there were eleven on duty. The Street Commissioner continued the eleven up to the time of his death. Comptroller Flagg refused to pay more than nine although on the first of every month a requisition was made on him for the eleven. In the tax levy for 1857 an amount for arrearages of salaries sufficient to pay plaintiff and others up to the 1st of January, 1857, was raised, which settled matters up to that time. The Street Commissioner gave express orders that plaintiff's name should be inserted every month in the pay-roll up to the 1st of June last; and although the plaintiff's name was not by several the last on the list so sent in, the Comptroller would not pay him—first, on the ground that only nine could be paid by law; and second, that there was no money to pay plaintiff, as the legal number of clerks had already been paid.

The Court held that the Comptroller would have been justified in returning the whole list to the Street Commissioner for correction, and that he might refuse to pay any until a correct list was furnished him, but that he was not authorized to make selections out of an extended list, and say who should or should not be paid; that the plaintiff was duly and legally appointed, and performed the duties to the satisfaction of the Commissioner; he was entitled to recover in this action. In answer to the objection that there was no money in the Treasury to pay a judgment, should one be rendered herein, it is sufficient to say, that is the business of the plaintiff when he attempts to collect it, and has nothing to do with his legal right to recover. Judgment for plaintiff, $428 49, (amount and interest,) besides costs.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—July 23.

Before Judge Betts.

LOSS OF CARGO BY FIRE—WHAT IS DELIVERY TO A SHIP?—LIEN.

Otto Dill et al. vs. the ship John Bertram.—The libel in this case that in April, 1855, the libelants having purchased 879 bags of saltpetre to be delivered to them in Boston, agreed with the owners of the ship, then lying in Boston, to carry it from that port to Harrisburg, the vessel to touch at New-York; that the vessel having given notice of readiness to receive the saltpetre, it was delivered on the wharf and taken charge of by the vessel's officers; that 214 bags of it were taken on board, but the balance was destroyed by a fire originating on land, and the loss of it was occasioned by the negligence of the officers of the ship in not taking it sooner on board; that the vessel afterwards left Boston and came to New-York, where she then was, but her owners had refused to give bills of lading for more than the 214 bags, or to admit any liability for the balance, the value of which being upwards of $1,600 they claimed to recover of the ship.

All the allegations of the libel were put in issue by the answer.

Held by the Court—That [illegible] and acceptance has been regarded as sufficient to establish a lien upon the vessel for the goods, but that doctrine must be regarded as overruled by the supreme adjudications of our courts (18 How. 100; [illegible] 406; Ib. 401; 19 How. 88.)

But if the saltpetre, under the facts, is to be regarded as laden on board the ship, then it is brought under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, and the loss and damage to it by fire alongside the ship, must be regarded as happening to goods "shipped, taken in, or put on board" the ship, and the owners are therefore exempt from responsibility.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Stoughton and Harrington; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

CHARTER PARTY—LIEN ON VESSEL FOR BREACH.

Charles Reed et al. vs. The brig Tabor.—This was an action upon a charter party. The owners of the brig engaged by it to send her to Norfolk and thence to Demerara, but they subsequently refused to perform the contract, and this action was brought to recover damages for the breach.

After the cause was heard and was ready to be decided, the decision was suspended to allow of a reargument on the point whether the case was controlled by the decision of the Supreme Court in Pratt vs. Reed (19 How. 359.)

Held by the Court—That the authority of that case is explicit that no lien exists against the vessel in this case.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Young and Ruthven; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPPLIES—STATE LAW—LIEN.

William Fullerton vs. the Sloop Balange.—This was an action for supplies furnished to the sloop. The final decision in this case was reserved, as in the preceding one, to allow a reargument on the question of the controlling force of the decision in the case of Pratt vs. Reed.

Held by the Court—That it is not clear that that decision applies to this case, in which the libelant claims his lien under the provisions of the State statute.

That it is not necessary for the Court to give an explicit opinion on the point, as the libelant has failed to prove that the action was commenced within twelve days after the vessel left the port where she received the repairs and supplies. This is a fact essential to the maintenance of the action, and must be placed clear of doubt by the libelant.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant—Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for claimants—Mr. McMahon.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—July 23.

CHARGE OF ABDUCTING A NEGRO FROM AFRICA—THAT KROOMAN.

Captain Yates, of the brig *Flora*, charged with abducting from Africa the negro John Glan Davis, whose case has heretofore been referred to in the Times, was yesterday, at 11 A. M., brought before Commissioner Morell for examination.

Davis, the complainant, was the first witness. He gave his testimony through an interpreter as follows: I was born at Dix Cove, on the Coast of Africa; I was taken on board the brig *Flora* on the 10th of last May; I went on board the vessel to assist in doing some work; the vessel sailed with me on board; I made no agreement with the Captain as to what he would pay me; after the vessel sailed, the Captain said he would give me money and a house when the ship arrived at New-York; I did not go ashore at Dix Cove because the Captain had not paid me; after the vessel left, the Captain promised to pay me $4 a month and send me back to Dix Cove; the Captain did not prevent my going ashore at Dix Cove; I worked all the way to New-York at the ropes and pumps.

Joseph W. Yates, next sworn, testified that he was one of the firm of Yates & Porterfield, consignees of the brig *Flora*. The brig had been engaged in the African trade about fourteen months. She had made one voyage only, but never had been engaged in the slave-trade. When Captain Yates came into port he reported having brought a negro named Davis, with him from Africa, and said that he was a good man and ought to be paid for his services as agreed, and sent back.

Joseph England, mate of the brig *Flora*, testified that the negro Davis assisted about ten days at Dix Cove in loading the vessel; that before the vessel left, the negro shook hands with his acquaintances on shore and bid them good-bye, telling them that he was going to New-York. The only reason of keeping him on board was because they were short-handed. He was not confined on board, but treated in every respect as the rest of the men on board.

There being no further evidence, the Commissioner gave his decision forthwith, and directed a dismissal of the complaint.

CASE OF A NEGRO OF A DIFFERENT COMPLEXION.

Andrew Sung, a negro, arrested some time since upon a charge of assault and battery upon Captain Warren, of the packet ship *David D. Dean*, was, yesterday, examined before Commissioner Betts.

Captain Warren and Wm. Rogers, the first mate, both testified that the accused was a "bad nigger"—that he would not obey orders, and that in an attempt to make him mind he made a dangerous assault with a carving knife upon the captain.

The Commissioner dismissed the complaint upon this charge.

Following the decision of the Commissioner, Sung entered a complaint against the captain and first mate of cruel punishment inflicted upon himself during the last voyage from Liverpool. The two were at once arrested, and each held to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer the charge.

CHARGE OF STEALING OVER SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Before Commissioner Bridgham an examination was had yesterday in the case of a charge brought by Wm. Schackleton against Thomas J. Wood, of stealing from his trunk $673 30 mostly in gold coin. The complainant and the accused were both passengers in the ship *Hero*, which recently arrived from Liverpool. Several witnesses were examined, but the evidence was so contradictory that the Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

Henry Wikoff's Courtship and its Consequences—A Suit for Libel Commenced Against the Author and the Publisher by Miss Gamble's Courier—Order of Arrest—Defendants Held to Bail in $3,000 Each.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—July 22.

Before Judge Birdseye.

Louis Vannod vs. Henry Wikoff and James C. Derby.—This is an action for damages for an alleged libel, contained in the somewhat celebrated book of Mr. Henry Wikoff, entitled, *My Courtship and its Consequences*, which has gone through several editions in this country and in Europe. The plaintiff was the courier of Miss Gamble at the time of her vexatious flirtations with the Chevalier, which led the enthusiastic lover into the meshes of the law, and ultimately conducted him within the precincts of the walls of a gloomy dungeon in Genoa. The book explained satisfactorily to the Chevalier's friends that he had been severely and unjustly dealt with; that Mr. Consul Brown was a partisan of the most prejudiced and unbending kind; that Miss Gamble was cruel, coquettish, inexorable, and not to be appeased even by the enthusiastic offers of her would-be husband; and that the courier was a willing instrument in the hands of his mistress against the interests of the Chevalier. The book, also, in graphic dialogue, depicts the courier as a knave, a tippler and a faithless servant. Mr. Louis Vannod claims that he has been libeled; that he has lost the confidence of those who formerly employed him; all of which he attributes to the immense circulation of Mr. Wikoff's book and the influence it has had in Europe. Mr. Derby is sued as the publisher of *My Courtship and its Consequences*.

The following is a copy of

THE PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT.

The complaint of the above-named plaintiff respectfully shows to this Court that until the committing of the several grievances by the defendants above-named, as hereinafter mentioned, the said plaintiff was always reputed, esteemed and accepted by and amongst all his neighbors and good and worthy persons of the Continent of Europe and of the United States to whom he was in anywise known, to be a person of good name, fame and credit; that up to the said time the business of the said plaintiff was that of a courier, and for the space of four months anterior thereto was in the employ of a Miss Gamble, who was, during the time last aforesaid, traveling over the said Continent of Europe. Plaintiff avers that the occupation of a courier is deemed and considered a post of honor and confidence; that a courier is confided with and disburses all the necessary moneys for his employer, selects the hotels and other places of lodging, attends to the baggage, and superintends all the traveling arrangements of his said employer; that before the committing of the said several grievances by said defendant, as hereinafter mentioned, the said plaintiff had deservedly obtained the good opinion and credit of all his neighbors and other good and worthy citizens of this and other countries to whom he was in any wise known, and also had and enjoyed a wide-spread reputation for honesty, sobriety and ability in his capacity as a courier. Plaintiff avers that in the latter part of the year 1856 the above-named defendants, at the City of New-York and elsewhere, did falsely, wickedly and maliciously compose and publish, and cause and procure to be published, of and concerning of the plaintiff, in a certain book, entitled "My Courtship and its Consequences—By Henry Wikoff," a certain false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel, in one part of which said libel there was and is contained the following false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory matter:

"Thank you, Sir; you may rely on me," he (meaning the said plaintiff) said, with earnestness; "I will be very attentive"——

"Yes, and take care you (meaning the plaintiff) don't get tippling again."

Thereby intending to impute to the said plaintiff that he was in the habit of becoming drunk.

"That was only an accident, Sir," he (meaning the said plaintiff) answered, turning red.

Whereby the said defendants intended and desired to have it understood by the persons who would read the said book as aforesaid, and which contained, and now contains, the said libelous matter, that the said plaintiff had been intoxicated, that his [illegible] and was in such condition as to be [illegible] faithfully discharging his duties as courier for the aforesaid Miss Gamble.

Plaintiff further avers that in another part of said libel there was and is contained the following false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory matter, to wit:

"And count on me, if you do your duty, to set you up in the world."

"Your word's enough, Sir," said the courier (meaning the said plaintiff) pressing his hand against his heart."

"There was something in the corner of his eye before noticed, that insinuated just the contrary to what he said."

Thereby meaning that the said plaintiff was a knave and an artful, deceitful and dishonest person, and a faithless courier.

And the said false and libelous matter continues immediately thereafter as follows:

"I (meaning defendant Wikoff) sat down instantly in the coffee-room where I received him, and wrote an obligation that if he zealously and faithfully performed his duty to his mistress that I would, in case I married her, make him a gift of $500."

And the plaintiff further avers that the said last-mentioned part of said libel contained in the words following at the foot of page 161 of said book entitled as aforesaid, to wit:

"There is no doubt that the reward I (meaning defendant Wikoff) promised the courier (plaintiff meaning) was excessive, and it may be attributed in part to the excitement under which I then labored. I could, however, give other reasons for my anxiety touching the courier's (meaning plaintiff) care of Miss Gamble, which it might be offensive to her to state, and I therefore suppress them."

Thereby meaning that the said plaintiff could be induced by bribes to swerve in his duty to his employers. That he was to be used as a tool of the said defendant Wikoff in the furthering of said Wikoff's interests as regarded the said Miss Gamble, and that the said plaintiff had acted improperly with the aforesaid Miss Gamble.

And the plaintiff further avers that in another part of said libel there was and is contained the following false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory words, to wit:

"It appeared that the courier (meaning plaintiff) was at first quite overwhelmed by his (meaning plaintiff's) mishap. He (plaintiff meaning) sank into a deep religious melancholy, and took to the novel occupation for him (plaintiff meaning) of praying. If he (meaning plaintiff) had been a Catholic and sent for a confessor, there is no telling the amount of revelations his (meaning plaintiff's) afflicted conscience would have heard of. The dread of the galleys, which he (meaning plaintiff) was told awaited him, threw him (plaintiff meaning) into extreme consternation, and he (meaning plaintiff) frequently muttered by some mysterious process to get [illegible] ing me not to abandon him." (plaintiff meaning.) Thereby meaning and desiring it to be understood by the world, that the said plaintiff was an abandoned and immoral man; that he had been guilty of acts of moral turpitude, and had actually committed the crimes alleged by the defendants in their said libel to have been committed by the said plaintiff. Plaintiff avers that the said Book, entitled as aforesaid, had a large circulation in England and on the Continent of Europe. That as he is informed and believes, the said defendants acquired a profit by the publication thereof exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and that the same has passed through several extensive editions. Plaintiff avers that, by reason of the committing of the said several grievances herein before specified, the said plaintiff hath been and is greatly injured in his good name, fame and credit, and brought into public scandal, infamy and disgrace, with and amongst all his neighbors and other worthy and good citizens of this and other countries, insomuch that divers of those neighbors and citizens, to whom the integrity and innocence of the said plaintiff in the premises were unknown, have on the occasion of the committing of said grievances, and the publication of said libelous matter by said defendants, from thence hitherto suspected and believed, and still do suspect and believe said plaintiff to have been guilty of the several offences imputed to him, and of the offences charged upon him. Plaintiff further avers that since the publication as aforesaid of the said libel, and the several grievances, several of the families who formerly employed the plaintiff in his capacity of courier, have refused and declined so to do, and have also refused, as they formerly did, to recommend him to persons visiting Europe, and have also refused, and now refuse, to have any transaction, acquaintance or discourse with said plaintiff, as they were before used and accustomed to have, and otherwise would have had. And also by reason thereof, two families, to wit: of George Butler and [illegible] McLeod, of London, England, and [illegible] Rollins of Boston, Massachusetts—who, before and at the time of the committing of the said grievances, were about to retain and employ, and would otherwise have employed him as courier, for certain wages and rewards to be therefor paid to him, the said Butler, McLeod and Rollins afterwards, to wit, [illegible] 1857, wholly refused to employ or retain the said plaintiff, in their service, and the said plaintiff hath, from thence hitherto, remained and continued, and still is wholly out of employ. And the plaintiff further avers that he, said plaintiff, heretofore, and was a member of a certain society or club, in the city of London, in England, which, by [illegible] was entitled to receive the weekly sum of [illegible] during their natural lives; and plaintiff [illegible] the publication of the foregoing false and libelous matter, the said plaintiff was expelled therefrom, and that other societies of which he had been [illegible] refused him a member in good standing. Wherefore, and by reason of the premises, the said plaintiff saith that he has been greatly injured and damaged, and demands judgment against the said defendants for the amount of ten thousand dollars, besides the costs of this action.

HENRY H. MORANGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Louis Vannod, the above named plaintiff, being sworn, says that the foregoing complaint is true, of his own knowledge, except as to those matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

LOUIS VANNOD.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of July, 1857. W. H. Stansbury, Commissioner of deeds.

The defendants were held to bail in the sum of $3,000 each.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—July 23.

Before Justice Osborn and Connolly.

AN EMIGRANT RUNNER ARRESTED.

Henry Lindenmuth was charged by Officer Theodore Frantz, of the Twentieth Ward Precinct Police, with soliciting passengers outside of Castle Garden without a license, contrary to law. The prisoner, a German, was the agent of a man [illegible] wife keeps an emigrant boarding-house. [illegible] day, on her behalf came up to a newly-arrived company of Germans just coming out of the Emigrant Depot and tried to get some of them to take lodgings in his mistress' house. They refused. Officer Frantz told him to go away and let them alone. He continued to solicit them, called the officer "a d—d [illegible]," was arrested and committed for trial. Counsel on his behalf urged that the persons he solicited were friends of his, had been spoken to with regard to stopping at the house before they left Germany, that the master was in Europe, and that the prisoner had a perfect right to speak to his friends and [illegible] with him. *Judge Osborne*—And that is just what the law contemplates punishing. It is to prevent people from taking these newly-arrived emigrants to places where they will be cheated that the keepers of those houses are required to be licensed, so that if they are cheated or badly treated somebody will be responsible for it. We find the prisoner guilty, and suspend sentence till Saturday.

ASSAULT UPON CONDUCTORS AND DRIVERS.

Peter Monahan drank too much brandy July 15. To vent the unusual excitement thus generated, he took it into his head to stop the progress of cars of the Second-avenue railroad line, and for that caught the horses attached to one of them, driven by William H. Hoyle, by the head, and called out to him to stop. He then jumped on to the platform, acted in a very disorderly manner, and [illegible] from it. He cut up the same caper with the next car that came along, driven by John Hoyt, was finally arrested and separate complaints were entered against him by the two drivers. *Judge Osborne*—What's his business? "He was a dog driver." *Judge*—Well, he doesn't appear to have committed any violence on these men, but his conduct was outrageous; he created a great disturbance, and probably frightened the passengers a good deal. We find him guilty of the assault, and sentence him to the City Prison for ten days.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

James O'Hara committed an assault upon a policeman while in the discharge of his duty. Officer Henry M. Hyatt, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, about 4 A. M., July 16, was walking with another officer in Sixth-avenue when a woman ran up to them and said her husband had been beating her, and had taken the other woman home the night before and had turned her (his wife) out of doors. She wanted her husband (the prisoner) arrested, and requested them to appear against him. The officers went with her to an alley-way near by, and were going to arrest O'Hara, [illegible] told him not to. The officer [illegible] slammed the door against him, and [illegible] with a club and beat him with it. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what shall we do with him, Judge? *Judge Connolly*—There seems to be some extenuating circumstances in the case. The officer said the prisoner had evidently been drinking. *Judge Osborne*—Well, we'll sentence him to the City Prison for 30 days. The sentence was afterwards mitigated to half the term, at the intercession of the prisoner's wife. Judge Osborne consented to it reluctantly; he said a policeman received the same time (30 days) a few times, for an assault with a club, and this case was just as bad as that one.

Trial of Mowing Machines in Massachusetts.—On Monday there was a trial of mowing machines at Salem, under the auspices of the Essex Agricultural Society, for a premium of $50, offered by Richard S. Fay, Esq. The field to be mowed was that opposite the Derby mansion in South Salem, comprising in the whole several acres of ground, although only two half acres were marked out for the only two competitors—Messrs. [illegible], of the Derby Farm, with one of Allen's machines, and Horace Ware, of Marblehead, with a Manny machine. Both machines, entered upon the work with spirit, but Mr. Ware's machine, on the second swath, lost out a tooth, and was rendered useless for the time being. It is to have another trial to-day. Mr. Merrill's machine kept on, and mowed the half acre in nineteen minutes.—*Boston Journal.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mantle of horrors appears now to have fallen upon Cincinnati. We publish this morning accounts of two occurrences which have just transpired there—one, a double murder and attempted suicide, accompanied with arson; the other a wholesale poisoning of innocent children by means of lozenges scattered in the street. In the first, a German named Jos. Leuverk, or Kohler, killed his wife, Francisca, by strangling her, as is supposed, and then proceeding to the house of Mr. Nicholas Horton, a well-known citizen, in whose family himself and wife were employed as domestics, he set fire to the premises, with the intention of burning all the inmates. Mr. Horton, however, was awakened by the smoke, and going out of his bedroom to ascertain the cause of it, he encountered the murderer, who plunged a knife into his abdomen, killing him almost instantly. Leuverk then went a short distance from the house, and attempted to end his own life by cutting his throat and wrists. At last accounts, however, he was still alive. The cause of the tragedy was an alleged intimacy between Mr. Horton and Leuverk's wife. The children-poisoning took place on Wednesday evening. A man and two boys went through Buckeye-street, a densely-populated German neighborhood, scattering lozenges, containing equal parts of arsenic, sugar, and flour. Twenty children are stated to have eaten of the lozenges, in consequence of which several have already died, and others are not expected to live. The cause of this most horrible outrage is not known, and the perpetrators have not yet been arrested.

Hon. Daniel Wilmot, Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has addressed a letter to the American State Council of that State, in answer to certain interrogatories propounded to him by a committee appointed for the purpose. He takes ground substantially upon the American platform, expressing himself in favor of the election of natives to office, of the protection of native mechanics, of protecting the ballot-box from deception, of free schools with the Bible in them, and of the separation of Church and State, and is particularly earnest in a remonstrance against the shipment of foreign paupers and criminals to these shores.

The people of Lawrence, Kansas, have nominated a full Municipal ticket, headed by the name of James Blood for Mayor. The organs in the Territory in the interest of the people of Lawrence employ strong language in support of their movement.

The two Mayors sat again with the Police Commissioners yesterday. On Mayor Wood's motion the sessions were made "open" hereafter. The resolution of the previous day was brought up again, by Mayor Wood, in relation to the hour at which the daily meetings should take place. It was advocated by the two Mayors and by Mr. Cholwell, who took occasion to remark upon the strictures of the Press in relation to his action thereon. He denied having "gone over" to anybody, and gave as a sufficient reason for advocating afternoon sessions now, that he had offered just such a resolution some time before. It was opposed by the other members, and when the vote was taken it was with the same result as on the day before—3 to 2. The Board then adjourned to 11 o'clock, Friday. They will meet every morning at 10, for the present. No candidate for the vacancy created by Mr. Draper's resignation has yet been named in the Board.

The City was quiet, last night, so far as could be learned on inquiry at many of the lower Station-houses.

The late special Police force employed during the riots, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 88 White-street, to consider the subject of the pay which they claim, but which they seem to think they have a small prospect of obtaining. Indignant speeches and resolutions were made and passed—a Committee appointed to wait on the Commissioners and demand their money,—threats made to go to law, and finally a sudden adjournment in consequence of Sergeant St. John's clearing the room. Messrs. Nye and Stranahan assure them they shall be paid immediately. What more do they want?

Yesterday was the first dull day that citizens have enjoyed for months; the rain came on so suddenly, and continued so unremittingly, that people were cooled off, and there wasn't a riot—a forcible possession taken—a hot time between lawyers, or anything else worth noting, beyond such slow and commonplace proceedings as were formerly the fashion in deliberative bodies, solemn Court-rooms and quiet streets. We had not even our daily injunction. The Conover contempt case was handed over to Henry Hilton, Esq., as referee, and the Devlin *habeas corpus* was argued so learnedly and so long that it stands, this morning, precisely where it did yesterday morning.

An emigrant runner from Alderman Wilson's Ward was tried and found guilty on a charge of soliciting boarders for an emigrant boarding-house without a license. He will be sentenced on Saturday also. A man named O'Hara was sentenced to the City Prison for fifteen days, for assaulting an officer and beating him with a club. A laborer was found guilty of assaulting two employes on the Second-avenue Railroad.

Seven men were brought before Justices Osborne and Connolly, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charged with violating the Quarantine regulations of this port, in holding communication with the *Ellen Austin*, an infected vessel lying at Quarantine. They pleaded guilty and will be sentenced on Saturday. They say they were ignorant of the law at the time of committing the offence. The penalty is by statute a fine of not less than $100.

The charge brought by the Krooman named John Glaw Davis against Capt. Yates, of the brig *Flora*, of having abducted him from Africa, in violation of the laws against the slave-trade, could not be substantiated yesterday in the examination before Commissioner Morell. It was shown that the complainant's name was entered regularly in the shipping articles, and that he came and remained of his own accord on board.

Mr. Devlin continues, technically, in the custody of the Sheriff, and that is all. He has perfect freedom of the City by day, and lodges at his own house in Vandewater-street at night.

The Republican State Committee, which met at Saratoga yesterday, called a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 23d of September.

A Police force of twelve is still kept all night on guard at the Street Commissioner's office, to see that no one lugs away the books and papers.

The sale of the State Arsenal property was yesterday adjourned to Aug. 20, by Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

"In justice to our 'absent friend,' Raymond, of the Times, we may state that the recent article in that journal, which has brought out such a volley of thunder from Archbishop Hughes, is said to have been written by an apostate Catholic Priest, who is one of the regular Times writers. The Archbishop doubtless knows this, but chooses to aim his shafts at the nominally responsible head."

We extract from an Evening paper, the above allusion to the mendacious scurrility of Archbishop Hughes, merely to state lest some one should be misled by it, that it is utterly destitute of the least scintillation of truth, so far as the intimation respecting the authorship of the article in the Times is concerned. If the Archbishop can be so weak and wicked as to publish private letters and private conversations with the intention of doing an injury to a person who has done him no harm, under the pretence of defending himself from a charge which he probably knows to be true, it is no reason why our cotemporary, who has no interest whatever in the matter, should publish a gratuitously false imputation upon a man who is in no way involved in the controversy. Whoever the person may be who is so unhandsomely alluded to in the above extract, he is in no manner implicated in the affair in question.

Mexican Preparations for War.

By private letters from Mexico, dated the 3d inst., we learn that a Spanish invasion of that Republic was fully expected by the Government. We are further advised by disinterested correspondents at the Mexican capital that the defensive preparations now going on are of a formidable nature, and that Spain, if she prosecutes the war, will meet with a very stubborn resistance, if not with actual defeat. A war with Spain, we are told, is extremely popular among the masses, and though the Santanaists, the Conservatives, and the Church party continue to conspire against the peace and honor of the country, they are numerically weak, and are wholly unable to oppose the tide of popular opinion. Perhaps Spain is the only power whose animosity can effectively rouse the nationality of the Mexican people. Their pride and patriotism will be eminently enlisted in this contest, and they will not yield without a desparate struggle. A war with Spain will bring out all their energies more than a war with any other nation would. It is, probably, on this account that Spain has hesitated so long, and has taken so many precautions before pushing matters to extremes. We still, however, hold to the opinion we have all along expressed, that the present Spanish demonstration will not be followed by actual hostilities. A war at such a distance from home, with the Crimean example before her, is altogether too great a responsibility for Spain to undertake in her present exhausted condition. It is quite as much as the home Government can do to counteract the revolutions and insurrections which are breaking out over the whole kingdom as fast as they are suppressed. There is a deep, settled discontent among the Spanish people which only lacks an opportunity to make itself felt, and there are plenty of demagogues at the capital ready to fan the smouldering embers into a flame. The Spanish Government know well the weakness and dangers of their position, and they know that one false step, such as this war with Mexico might well prove to be, will plunge the country into difficulties of which the end can scarcely be foreseen. As to Mexico, though weak and distracted enough by intestine feuds, she occupies altogether a different position. She will be fighting on her own soil, and her people will be stimulated by the memory of national wrongs to fight as they never fought before since their independence. At latest advices, Vidaurri, the distinguished General of the North, was receiving instructions from the President to conduct a portion of defensive operations. Among the foreign gentlemen who have offered their swords to the Mexican Government in the present emergency, and whose services have been accepted, we find the name of Don Domingo de Goicouria.

The Sepoy Outbreaks.

Dr. Duff's letter, in our columns yesterday, gives the strongest picture we have seen of the alarm created in India by the recent outbreaks in the army. We are happy to believe that the ardent temperament of that distinguished man, and his solicitude for the safety of his son, may have led him unduly to magnify the danger. He was writing at Calcutta, May 16, at a distance of nearly a thousand miles from the scenes of the chief disaster, at Delhi and Meerut. We have seen letters from some of his countrymen, of three days' later date, giving full accounts of these events as they were viewed at places almost in the immediate vicinity of Delhi, which are certainly much less alarming. Great apprehensions undoubtedly prevailed, but there was reason to hope that the worst was past. The insurrection at Meerut was put down. The mutiny at Delhi, some thirty miles distant, was excited by the soldiers who had succeeded in escaping from Meerut in the night; but this was making no progress. Horrible atrocities were committed at both these cities, which show what "the mild Hindoos" are capable of doing when excited by passion. But the insurgents at Delhi were already invested, and large contingents of troops from native princes were *en route* to join the British forces in suppressing the insurrection. There was evidently no concert of plans in these outbreaks. This is shown by the fact that the native troops at Kurnal, a station in the neighborhood of Meerut and Delhi, were all quiet; as they were also at Agra, a hundred and fifty miles on one side, and at Ambala, a similar distance on the other. It may well be questioned, indeed, whether the Hindoos are able to act in concert on a large scale at the present day; while many, if not most of those, who are best acquainted with the state of things in India, fully believe that the great mass of the more intelligent of the Hindoos prefer the present government of the country to any other they have ever had. The vast multitude of that people are influenced by no sentiment of patriotism, and care little for their rulers, provided they may enjoy their bread and salt.

Be this as it may, and looking at the Sepoy disturbances as they stand, we count up two regiments disbanded in the neighborhood of Calcutta; two or three more disarmed at Lahor, some fourteen hundred miles from Calcutta to the northwest; two or three regiments in actual and ferocious riot at Meerut and Delhi; and some rumors of trouble at a few other places. But the whole army of the Madras Presidency, and that of the Bombay, and the four-fifths of the North of India troops at some fifty posts, are in a state of perfect repose—not excited even by the measures going forward for cutting to pieces their mutinous brethren, but actually helping to carry them into effect. We cannot but infer from all this that the worst is over.

And yet enough has occurred to call for anxious scrutiny as to the causes of these outbreaks. Their occurrence at places so remote from each other as Barrackpoor and Delhi, gives an appearance of concert and of universality not warranted by the facts; and yet there must have been some causes in common for this disaffection at points so far apart. The opinions of Lord Ellenborough, in the British Parliament, reflect strongly on the present administration of public affairs in India; but though his lordship is an Ex-Governor-General of that country, he is a somewhat ill-judging man, whose career in the East was happily not a very long one. Others ascribe these outbreaks to the efforts of the Missionaries, and even our London cotemporary, the *Christian Times*, betrays little enough knowledge of the temper of the pagan mind of India, to concede that scenes of violence are to be expected as Christianity makes progress among the Hindoos—a concession which might be verified if a considerably larger part of the people were Mahommedans. Others have a short way of accounting for these and all the troubles of India; it is all owing, they tell us, to the oppression of the British Government; and there are not wanting *British* writers and declaimers, who express themselves in this way.

We shall not enter upon an extended inquiry into the nature of these causes. Something may be ascribed to the prejudice of caste, which to us is almost a ridiculous cause, but to a poor Hindoo it is a matter affecting his dearest interests. It would seem that by some means the minds of the soldiers were filled with fears of losing caste if they touched the cartridges in some new kind of paper. It is surmised that these fears were instilled in their minds by agents of Russia, secretly tampering with the Sepoys; and hardly anything is incredible concerning the intrigues of Asiatic policy or the credulity of a genuine Hindoo. The more serious part of the matter is, that the British officers had not been able to allay entirely the fears of the Sepoys, and the sullen and vindictive spirit seems to have been smouldering in some regiments, which blazed out in fire and death at Meerut and Delhi. It may be a grave point of inquiry whether the English officers of the mutinous troops took proper care to have this matter rightly understood by their men. Indeed, the inquiry as to this may become more general so as to scrutinize the whole relations of the British officers to the Sepoys. Our strong impression is, that the plan of drafting these officers for employment in the non-military service of the Government is productive of great evil to the native army. It leaves too few officers with the regiment, if not for effective drill, yet for that personal acquaintance and sympathising intercourse with the soldiers, on which their loyalty so much depends. The opposite extreme of too much European attention to the Sepoys is also a matter of danger; they can be easily spoiled by being too much petted. But on these army-equations we cannot enlarge; no point in the connection of Great Britain and Inda deserves more profound study by the rulers of both countries. Other reasons still for these sad outbreaks are assigned, but whatever these causes may be, we can hardly doubt that they will be removed, and the final result will be the establishment of British power on a footing more firm than it was before.

Mercantile Morals.

There was nothing more sure to bring down the galleries, in the good old days of the stage, than the indignant self-complacency with which the heavy father, in a white wig and thread ruffles, slapped his snuff-colored bosom, and vindicated the injured dignity of the British merchant, or the vaunted honesty of the British tradesman. It was a fine sentiment, that roused the admiration of the gods, as much as those of Joseph Surface did that of Sir Peter Teazle. We do not know whether the former days of merchandizing and shop-keeping were better than these, or not; but they managed to keep their credit better. Perhaps they had better luck in not being found out. But one can hardly imagine a London gallery stirred to the point of enthusiasm by any fine things said about London trade, and they that carry it on, after the developments of the last year or two—such as the rascalities of Sir John Dean Paul and his swindling partners, and the godly Cameron, and the doings of the Royal British Bank, not to mention the irregular transactions (as they were not strictly of a commercial character) of Robson, Redpath & Co.

A recent trial before Mr. Baron Channell, in the Central Criminal Court, brought some practices to light which the gods of the gallery would be more likely to visit with the cleansing penalties of the pump than with the plausive collision of their hands, were the parties submitted to their summary judgment. John H. May, William Taylor and George David Myers were indicted for a conspiracy to obtain goods on false pretences. The facts were briefly these: Taylor was a merchandize broker, and to him Mr. Thomas Gorman, an Irish manufacturer of handkerchiefs, applied to effect a sale of some of his goods to some London dealers. Taylor wrote to Gorman that he could effect a sale to May, a warehouseman in Mincing Lane. But Gorman, on making inquiry as to May's character, found it so much out of repair that he returned answer to Taylor forbidding him to have any dealings with May on his account. Taylor then writes that he had made arrangements for the sale of the handkerchiefs to Messrs. Myers & Co., tradesmen of credit and renown. This being satisfactory, goods to the amount of £647 were forwarded. But Taylor wrote that Messrs. Myers were inclined to be off the bargain, that they were unwilling to give the price at first agreed upon, and finally that they would have nothing to do with the matter. He afterwards informed his principal that May, with whom he was forbidden to deal, had come to his premises in his absence and carried off the handkerchiefs, without his knowledge or consent.

When the unlucky Gorman came over to look up the handkerchiefs which caused his pain, he found that Taylor as well as May was present when the goods arrived and were opened, and that May afterwards sold them to Messrs. Meeking & Co., of Holborn, tradesmen of the first standing, for about one-half the cost price of the manufacturer. Finding it in vain to look for any redress out of the purses of these swindlers, he proceeded to get what he could out of their hides, and proceeded criminally against them and Myers. All that appeared to implicate Myers was that the name of his firm was used to induce Gorman to part with the handkerchiefs, that he was constantly in the company of May, and that this last had paid into bank to Myers' credit the sum of £150 immediately after the *trade* with the Messrs. Meeking. The Judge and Jury did not think this enough to convict Myers,—though it would seem sufficient to create an enormous suspicion,—and he was acquitted and sent back to his shop with such rags of reputation as he could carry away from the thorny thicket of the law. Taylor and May were convicted, and the first sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the latter to a year's,—sentences which sound mild enough in our ears, accustomed as they are to the severer penalties of our Courts. But the sentence of May, at least, seems to have been satisfactory to the British demand for justice. The lenity shown to Taylor has excited some criticism from the press, as uncalled for by any mitigating circumstances in evidence at the trial.

And this brings us to one of the particulars which takes this case out of the category of common prosecutions for swindling. In the face of the facts we have recapitulated, and which were not denied, merchants and tradesmen, of perfectly good repute, were found to bear witness to the good character of the prisoners, and especially of Taylor. It is possible that this was his first offence, or the first one that was found out by the trading world; but it seems odd, if it be true, that *nemo repente turpissimus*,—nobody was ever a great scamp at the first going-off,—that he should have shown himself so thoroughly baptised into lying and swindling at the very outset of his career down hill. It was in consequence of this testimony, and the consequent recommendation of the Jury, the Baron Channell made this difference in their doom. Another most observable circumstance in this case, was the fact that a firm of the very highest character, which was conceded on all hands to belong to Meeking & Co., should have bought the stolen goods at a figure so very low that it could hardly fail to have excited a suspicion of the honesty of the chapman that offered them. No satisfactory explanation was offered of this suspicious circumstanse, and the inference would seem to be inevitable that tradesmen of character in London are not always as particular as to the cleanness of the hands that proffer them a bargain, as they are to the excellence of the bargain itself. The jury expressed their opinion "that Messrs. Meeking had not exercised proper caution in purchasing the property under such circumstances." And the Judge agreed with them in this sentiment, "because it was of vital importance in a commercial city like this, that all business transactions should be conducted with honesty and fairness, and such a proceeding as this was calculated to strike at the root of all commercial transactions." So that Messrs. Meeking may consider themselves convicted and sentenced too, and that perhaps as severely as if fine or imprisonment had followed. We commend these facts to our own virtuous business community, that they may enjoy the sense of their own impeccability in these particulars by a comparison of it with the misdeeds of these sinners of Holborn and of Ludgate Hill.

The Census of 1855, and Census Publishing.

Every five years there is taken an enumeration of the moral, social, physical and industrial condition of the citizens and State of New-York. The classification with which we are presented is of a character to induce an universal examination; yet we know there are but few to whom it is a matter of interest or study. Figures are considered too "dry," and, however valuable the information to be acquired, the majority of persons would no more consent to wade through the census than they would undertake to decipher Egyptian hieroglyphics. It must be stripped of its arithmetical technicalities, and made easy of comprehension, before they will give it their consideration. We may regret this indifference, but it is too common to escape our observation, and not to excite investigation. The philosopher and statician may pore over the facts, elaborately developed, with a just appreciation of their importance; but these are few, in comparison to the multitude of our citizens, who cannot, and will not, direct their attention to the subject.

However pleasing it may be to the individual to see himself catalogued from the cradle to the grave—his birth, marriage, death, &c.—yet when placed in the aggregate, his identity being swallowed up, his interest becomes paralyzed. Yet this enumeration is the very pivot on which his social and industrial progress and happiness depend. It is the great State Ledger, presenting to the Government the condition and resources of those whose stewards they are, and by which they know how to proportion the necessary means to meet the public exigencies.

The yearly balance-sheet of the merchant is no more than this quinquennial balance-sheet of the State, and the pleasure and advantages to be derived from the former are equally felt by those who examine the latter. Take, for instance, the State of New-York. What a pleasant reminiscence to trace back, by the aid of the Census, its gradual and rapid progress, during different periods, from 1703 to 1855—from a population of 18,067 to one of 3,466,212!

Before the Revolution a census was taken by the English Government in the years 1698, 1703, 1723, 1731, 1737, 1746, 1749, 1756 and 1771, but the returns were meagre, being confined to whites and slaves, males and females, adults and children. Since that period fifteen returns have been made, each time becoming more analytical and voluminous, and arriving at a degree of perfection which leads us to anticipate still further beneficial and interesting results.

The Census of 1776 and also that of 1782 are both defective—only fragments of them being preserved.

In 1786 the Census returns gives to the State a total of 238,897 and to the City 23,614: and from that time to the present, periodical returns have been made, which are full and interesting, as may be judged from the following abstract;

TOTAL POPULATION.

Years.	City of New-York. Total No.	Increase.	State of New-York. Total No.	Increase.
1790	33,121	....	340,120	....
1800	60,489	27,368	586,756	246,636
1810	96,373	35,884	959,049	372,293
1814	95,519	Dec. 854	1,035,910	76,861
1820	123,706	28,187	1,372,812	336,902
1825	166,086	42,380	1,616,458	243,646
1830	197,112	31,026	1,918,608	302,150
1835	268,089	70,977	2,174,517	255,909
1840	312,710	44,621	2,428,921	254,404
1845	371,223	58,513	2,604,495	175,574
1850	515,547	144,324	3,097,394	492,899
1855	629,810	114,263	3,466,212	368,818

The increase of population from 1790 to 1856 was six-fold—an increase which has no parallel in the history of any other country.

The classification of the Census brings to light much valuable and interesting matter. Thus, as to sexes, their respective ages, and the influence of circumstances on their increase or decrease, some curious results are observed. The State, as well as the National Census, shows an average excess of males, in all periods of life except between the ages of 15 and 30, when the females are in the majority. In the City of New-York, according to the Census of 1855, the result is:

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1	10,776	11,335	51,440	51,068
1 and under 5	33,834	33,642	184,968	185,738
5 and under 10	30,287	30,001	193,748	193,639
10 and under 15	26,100	25,939	189,998	185,926
15 and under 20	27,092	34,796	170,015	188,927
20 and under 25	33,940	46,091	168,114	195,100
25 and under 30	36,173	41,418	150,547	156,530
30 and under 35	32,369	30,557	140,255	134,234
35 and under 40	21,992	19,928	111,469	108,409
40 and under 45	18,016	16,789	95,297	88,960
45 and under 50	11,012	10,241	73,949	65,459
50 and under 60	13,319	12,573	100,985	95,917
60 and under 70	5,261	7,194	58,835	54,215
70 and under 80	1,584	2,348	22,469	22,535
80 and under 90	845	607	5,919	6,309
90 and under 100	40	80	702	847
100 and over	—	10	41	50

As to the place of birth, a subject which has excited so much attention of late, an examination of the Census is the only correct means of obtaining accurate information on this point. The data there given will enable us to form correct opinions, and, besides its utility, is very interesting. In 1845, when first attention was directed to this inquiry, it was found we had in our State 84, 8 per cent., and 15, 2 per cent. of foreign-born citizens. In five years after this proportion changed to 78 per cent. of the former, and 21.5 per cent. of the latter; and according to the Census of 1855, a still further increase is given to the foreign-born population, over the native: the former being 26.6 to 72.9 per cent., of the latter. The Irish element is 13.6; the German, 6.3; the English, 2.9: the Canadian, 1.4; the Scotch, 0.8; the French, 0.5 per cent. of the population. How far this foreign element may become amalgamated with the native, and its relative prolific effects, are subjects for deep consideration.

With regard to the other questions treated of in the Census of 1855, which will soon be published, there are many facts equally as instructive and interesting. The number of single and unmarried; widows and widowers; professions and occupations; voters and aliens; deaf, dumb, blind, insane and idiotic; adults unable to read and write, &c.; has an interest for the individual as well as the State, as may be seen from the following summary:

TOTAL NUMBER OF POPULATION IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, 3,464,212—DIVIDED INTO

Number of Males	1,706,373
Number of Females	1,714,638
Colored Males and Females	49,938
Single persons	2,063,616
Married	1,358,615
Widowers	36,397
Widows	95,182
Voters	638,333
Aliens	682,746
Owners of Land	361,013
Over 21 years who cannot read or write	96,498
Over 21 years who can read, but not write	46,070
Deaf and Dumb	1,443
Blind	1,136
Insane	2,748
Idiotic	1,819
Value of Dwellings in State of New-York	$564,599,967
Value of Dwellings in City of New York	$173,491,811
Number of Voters in City of New-York	88,877
Number of Aliens	294,678
Number of persons 21 years of age and upwards, who cannot read or write, in the City of New-York	25,800

Of the number of persons 21 years old and upwards, who cannot read or write, it may not be uninteresting to know their nativities, and from the compiled tables, we subjoin the following for State and City.

Countries.	City of New-York. Males.	Females.	State of New-York. Males.	Females.
United States	1,108	965	12,128	8,687
Canada	26	29	4,541	2,972
England	97	162	1,526	940
Scotland	30	41	91	109
Ireland	6,283	14,995	28,644	35,940
France	48	56	305	297
Germany	587	856	1,305	2,209
Switzerland	3	6	39	37
Other Europ'n Cities	260	223	473	398

In this City, where a princely revenue is yearly expended for educational purposes, the fact that there are in our midst 25,800 persons, 21 years of age and over, who cannot read or write, may well excite our attention. The statistics of this mass of ignorance may cause a blush to arise on the cheek of those whose country stands foremost in this ignominious catalogue, and perhaps may teach a practical lesson of "charity at home" among those whose views of philanthropy begin and "end abroad."

The improvements which have gradually taken place in the publication of the Census give us hope, that more attention will be devoted in future to the social economies of the industrious classes. This is a subject but meagrely touched upon, while it has the greatest bearing upon the moral and political advancement of the people. Besides enumeration and classification, we desire to know how the community "lives, moves, and has its being," and the various associations, &c., that are formed to meliorate their condition.

This, together with an account of the number of both sexes engaged in the different professions and occupations—the average remuneration in their various callings—the sanitory effect, &c., would make our Census more useful to private and public interests.

A Distinction Without a Difference.—It is a matter of dispute, just at present, what has become of Mr. Devlin, *quasi* Street Commissioner. Some little time ago his Honor, Justice Peabody, by warrant, committed him to "close custody." Thereupon, as the public were informed, the Mayor's Street Commissioner was conducted by Deputy-Sheriff Vultee to Eldridge-street Jail and lodged there. Some of those in his interest asserted, and still insist, that he was there locked in a cell and denied what they call "the liberty of the jail yard." There is no doubt that, before the *habeas corpus* was granted by Judge Ingraham, and up to that time, Mr. Devlin was actually in that prison, as he was seen there by many persons. But it is not true that he was put in a cell, or denied the liberty of any "jail yard." He was merely detained in the prison, but subjected to no other restraint. This we have upon the best possible authority. The statement to that effect, quite probably, has been set and kept afloat to give Mr. Devlin the benefit of a sort of martyrdom—to excite sympathy in his favor for political effect.

He was taken before Judge Ingraham on the *habeas corpus*, but the hearing was adjourned and Mr. Devlin remanded, by direction of his Honor, to the custody of the Sheriff. Since then Mr. D. has been substantially at large, and has not seen the inside of, or been seen within, Eldridge-street or any other jail. What is the explanation of this?

The same Sheriff, even the same Deputy, we believe, received Mr. Devlin's body before as after the *habeas corpus*—upon his committal by Justice Peabody, and when remanded by Judge Ingraham, but with a very nice distinction, though clear enough, it appears, to satisfy the Sheriff. We give that officer the benefit of the explanation, which is about this. He received Mr. Devlin, in the first instance, by virtue of the warrant and was bound to obey it; but, the last time, under the *remand* of Judge Ingraham, and became thereby responsible simply for Mr. Devlin's appearance at the adjourned hearing upon *habeas corpus*. Therefore he, the Sheriff, became invested with the discretion to let Mr. D. go at large or not, taking the risk of his default; and Mr. Devlin is, accordingly, at large, and not under restraint of any sort or description.

This may all be very proper and judicious, but it strikes us Mr. Willett is a thought too ingenious. We cannot bring ourselves to adopt this piece of casuistry on the part of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. It strikes us, that as Mr. Devlin was remanded to the same officer who previously had him in his custody, and brought him into Court, he is still held under the original warrant. It would have been different, perhaps, had the *habeas corpus* issued to a constable, or other officer than the Sheriff; but, as it is, Mr. Willett has made a great distinction without any difference whatever.

Obituary.

Lieut. Geo. M. Totten, of the United States Navy, died at Mendham, N. J., on Saturday last.

Lieut. Totten had been in the Navy for a period of about thirty years, during which time, up to the commencement of his last illness, he was actively employed.

He served with Wilkes in the United States Exploring Expedition, and commanded the United States steamer *Water Witch* during the Mexican War. In both these positions he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his respective commanders. He afterwards obtained a furlough, and was for some time in command of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Panama*, running between Panama and San Francisco. While thus employed he won the good opinion of both the Company and the traveling public. He was compelled to leave the Company's service in consequence of ill health, and at the time of his death had just returned from Pensacola, where he had been serving as First Lieutenant of the Navy-Yard at that place.

Lieut. Totten was the son of Gen. Totten, of the United States Engineers, and he leaves a wife (daughter of the late Col. Gamble, of the Marines,) and two children to mourn his loss; numbers of warm and attached friends unite with them in their sorrow.

Personal.

Mr. Buchanan writes of railroads in a letter to the Baltimore celebration: "Railroads are truly said to bind the different portions of the Union together in bonds of iron, but neither iron nor adamant is so effectual for this purpose as kind and patriotic hearts from different and distant States united together in bonds of mutual respect and affection, and in a common love for one whole, great, and glorious country."

A disgusted editor in Kansas retires from the Geary City Era after issuing seven numbers of the paper. He says: "Let the result be as it may, I will never again aspire to any connection whatever with a newspaper—others can have the doubtful pleasure of accumulating an equally doubtful fortune at the business."

Sylvester Lind, of Chicago, has given his bonds for $60,000, to aid young men in preparation for the ministry, and $40,000 to endow Professorships in the Theological Department. An institution, to be called the Lind University, is to be located in the village called Lake Forest.

Senator Rusk, of Texas, declines an invitation to stump that State during the Gubernatorial canvass, but writes a letter, addressed to Hon. M. D. Ector, to demonstrate that he can experience no regret at having voted for the Kansas bill.

Rev. Mr. Cronyn, of London, C. W., has been elected to the newly created Bishopric of Canada West. His majority was one vote. His competitor was the venerable Archdeacon of York.

Mr. Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, formerly of Albany, has given $25,000 to the Rochester University.

Colonel Medary, now Governor of Minnesota, has sold the Columbus Statesman to George W. Manypenny, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington.

Hon. Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina, is spending the Summer in Charlottesville, Va., with his sister, Mrs. General Carrington.

Commencement at Amherst College.—The Commencement and Society Anniversaries at Amherst College will take place on Thursday and Friday, August 13th and 14th. Hon. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania will deliver the address before the Alumni, and Hon. Anson G. Burlingame is to be the orator of the Literary Societies. The annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, will be held with the Amherst (Gamma) Chapter, on the Monday and Tuesday of Commencement week, August 10th and 11th. Rev. Julius H. Seelye, Schenectady, N. Y., of the Gamma Chapter, will deliver the oration, and John G. Saxe, Burlington, Vt., of the Alpha Chapter, will be the Poet of the occasion. They always have a glorious time at Amherst during Commencement week, and this year, as the programme shows, the exercises will be unusually interesting.

Sale of the Arsenal Property Again Postponed.—The State Arsenal was advertised to be sold yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, but at that hour Mr. A. J. Bleecker announced that the Commissioners of the Land Office had ordered a still further adjournment to the 20th of August, at the same hour and place. He also remarked that the property would be positively sold at that time, unless the City authorities previously comply with the terms of sale. It seems that the Common Council have not yet taken the full action necessary to a purchase of the property. A gentleman stated to Mr. Bleecker that he was authorized to bid $400,000. Attorney-General Cushing was present to superintend the sale.

Radical Abolitionists.—The Nominating Convention of Radical Abolitionists, which was to have been held in June, has been deferred till a more convenient season. Meanwhile, the leaders of the party, who advocate political action, in opposition to the Garrisonians who do not vote at all, are making arrangements for a grand rally in the Fall to devise ways and means for more extensive operations in the next campaign. A scheme is on foot for the establishment of a new weekly paper, designed to support their peculiar views, and to advance the Anti-Slavery cause generally.

Books for Prisoners.—An effort is in progress to supply the inmates of Sing Sing Prison with a few useful books. The movement is initiated by the worthy chaplain, who, in a letter to Mr. Haskett, Excise Commissioner of this City, says: "I can assure those who may be disposed to forward through you any suitable books, that there are but few instrumentalities more reformatory to the convicts." Chaplain Luckey speaks from the results of his experience, so far as it has gone, which promises to be very satisfactory.

Thirteenth Ward Republicans.—The Thirteenth Ward Republican Association held a meeting last evening, at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 466 Grand-street, Mr. Edward Collins in the chair.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we accept with pleasure the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill, and regret the resignation of the President, Simeon Draper, Esq., and earnestly recommend the Commissioners to fill the vacancy now existing in their Board by some person having the confidence of the citizens of New-York, in favor of the Metropolitan Police bill, and also true to Liberty and Freedom.

NO ADVANCE PAYING.

Why the Business Nobody and Why? The Policy of the Government, Here and Elsewhere.

No man have he much attracted the attention of the philanthropist, or had so many plans devised for their improvement as the sailors. The safety and prosperity of commerce are so intimately identified with the growing moral and trusty sailors, that no outlay has been considered too great that might advance their elevation in the social scale. The first step and effort for this purpose was the formation of the Seaman's Friend Society, whose labors were directed to the religious improvement. Chapels were erected for their special use, chaplains were employed, missionaries appointed, magazines and papers published, tracts distributed and meetings held, on shipboard and ashore, for their especial benefit. But it was soon ediscovered that all the good impressions made upon the sailor while ashore were obviated all one by various adverse influences, among which grog was more prominent. Intelligent and humane ship-masters now affirm that the abolition of this great disgusting system, which prevailed years ago on board of merchant ships, has done more than all other things together for the elevation of seamen, and they argue that all other efforts for their benefit will depend upon holding Jack sober while ashore as well as at sea. The grand question, is to work, reputable more upon the reformation of the sailor than anything else. With his consent, it could be accomplished; without it, failure is certain. But while Jack's head is muddled with rum, he is led by the nose, and acts directly against his own interests, at the bidding of those who thrive by his degradation. The establishment of "Sailors," where liquor is not sold, and where the keeper has been selected for his ability to exercise a good influence over the men, has been a great boon to seamen; but all boarding-houses for seamen are not kept by scrupulously pious, and administered with a view to the public, or to any moral end. While this is true, the Sailors' Home in Cherry-street or Franklin-street can no more afford to adopt reformation than the other establishments in Water-street.

THE NO-ADVANCE MOVEMENT.

The outrages practised on board American ships upon seamen had long attracted the notice of the humane in Liverpool and London. Men were often driven ashore from American ships, crippled by abuse, and wholly destitute. So many of this class applying for assistance or redress, led to an investigation of the cause and extent of these wrongs. A society was formed in London, called the Foreign Aid Society. Eighty-two persons applied to this organization in the year 1856 for relief, on account of being discharged in these ports. The Liverpool Board of Trade began to look into the matter, and finally addressed a circular to the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, soliciting their cooperation in devising measures for the redress of grievances which were so fast becoming the reproach of American commerce. This was the beginning of the present movement, and which has been carried on with the sole view of protecting and elevating our seamen. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a Committee to take testimony, and to report what means, if any, could be adopted to carry out the benevolent suggestions coming from the other side of the ocean.

The Chairman of this Committee was Capt. E. E. Morgan, an old shipmaster; the head of one of the largest of the London line of packets, and a gentleman who has been long and actively engaged in benevolent efforts for the improvement of seamen.

The Committee were employed for about three months sitting daily, and during this time they examined before them all classes of persons who would be likely to afford any information upon the subject. Over sixty sailors, good, bad and indifferent, and of all nations; sailor boarding-house keepers, of all kinds from Capt. Tracy, of the Home, to the proprietors of the back slums, and subterranean grog holes of Water-street; ship captains and shipping agents—all were put upon the stand, and every species of information upon the treatment and condition of seamen, at sea and ashore, was obtained and recorded. At the close of this long and patient investigation, during which no effort was omitted to sift the whole matter to the bottom, the Committee came to the conclusion that the whole mischief lay in a nutshell—that the primitive and long continued practice of paying advance wages was the great source of mischief. This opinion was sustained by all whose testimony had been taken, and by none more earnestly than the sailors themselves. They moreover agreed to sustain the movement, if it should be adopted.

With such a mass of testimony all tending to one point, and with the approval of the class whose interests were to be so favorably affected by the change, it was not strange that the Committee considered it a favorable opportunity to introduce the reform. The shipowners adopted their report, and a correspondence was opened with the Boards of Trade of Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, to cooperate. The testimony taken by the Committee and the reports thereon were also transmitted to the Liverpool and London Boards of Trade, by whom they were handed over to a Parliamentary Committee which had been appointed to investigate the subject.

The promise of cooperation from other Atlantic cities was so prompt and general, that some one hundred and fifteen of the New-York ship-owners immediately signed an agreement to pay no more advance wages after the 1st day of July, 1857. The comparative dullness of freight at this season of the year, together with the abundance of seamen, were circumstances that seemed to augur success. A few of the more cautious held back, not from aversion to the reform, so much as from fear that so important a change could not succeed, except by a more gradual introduction. Besides adopted the gradual plan, and while pledging itself to the principles of no advance in the abstract, resolved to postpone the full application of it to the 1st of January, 1858. They accordingly adopted the contrivance of paying average board bills, not to exceed a month's wages, to Europe, and one month to India. This is pronounced the most injurious mode of paying advance wages; forasmuch as it seems to better than a mere order for it, after the ship has sailed, which the landlord will charge from one to three dollars for discounting.

The origin of this ingenious manœuvre is charged to a self-appointed Committee of New-York Boarding-house Landlords, who went to Boston and procured the passage of this measure, to head off the New-York merchants, and thus defeat the movement.

It is now reported that the Boston merchants are paying advance, as heretofore, though they promise to attempt the change on the 1st January.

Philadelphia and Baltimore made but a feeble attempt, and were not sorry, it is said, when New-York was reported to be faltering. A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia yesterday, from a leading shipping house, says, "all the merchants are giving advance as usual."

THE TRIALS OF SHIP-OWNERS.

If the decision of this question lay with the shipowners entirely, it would be different. But the other day a ship lay in the stream with 600 tons of sugar on board, waiting for a crew. She was advertised to sail on a given time. The shipper notified the owner that unless his goods went forward he would be held responsible for any unfavorable change in the market. Whatever his wishes are, the owner must send the ship away. Jack took these biscuits and a bottle of rum, sat down, and snapped his fingers at the owner until he forked over the advance.

Another ship has a charter party to sail on a certain day, and is compelled to sail, or be liable to forfeit the charter party. Insurance is effected upon a ship which is due upon a given day; if she does not arrive at expected half of one per cent is added to the rate of insurance. These are only a few of the merchants' difficulties. It is even hinted that threats of personal violence have had their influence on them, as well as upon ship-captains who have favored no advance.

Shanghai landlords, who know that unless Jack gets his advance they cannot sell him a half dozen bottles of bad rum, have been foremost, though not alone, in these violent demonstrations.

On Wednesday, the *Dovenstere*, which is a favorite ship, was put up, and $35 per month offered to Liverpool without advance; the usual rate being $17. Not a man could be found. Yesterday, the *Eldes* was also placed on the shippers' bulletin, and $30 per month without, or $16 with advance, was offered. Our reporter was assured that there would be over one hundred applications for each vessel before night. There were sixty sailors who applied to ship in one of the Liverpool packets, but all refused to go without advance. They were threatened and did not dare disobey their masters.

THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

Mr. Olney, a shipping agent, says has been carried on to a large extent; it is the introduction of inexperienced and worthless persons, and shipping them as able seamen, with high advance. The persons who do this are called crimps, and are neither connected with the landlord nor the runner: they pick up their men, take them into their dens, rig them up to look like sailors; sometimes tar their hands or rub their faces with coal dust, so that they are taken for men who have just come ashore; they instruct them to say they have been to sea, and give the vessels names. The ship gets clear of the tug outside of Sandy Hook, when the mate sends them up to loose the topsail, or execute some manœuvre of which they are ignorant, and their first salutation is a knock-down. The whole voyage is a repetition of abuses, for which they have no one to blame but themselves in the first instance, and next the Shanghai's.

There is another set of worthless scamps who ship in the Liverpool packets to rob their shipmates and the passengers, and good men refuse to go in these liners on that account.

THE NAVY GETS ALL THE BEST MEN.

Such inducements are held out for men to ship in the Navy, that many of our best seamen are withdrawing from the merchant service. The Navy pays $16 a month, and two months' advance, and all who receive an honorable discharge, and ship again within three months, are paid for the whole time, thus; after being discharged, many can make a voyage to the West Indies, or to the Mediterranean, and return in time to enter the Navy within the required time, and claim pay for the three months' absence. From 500 to 600 have joined the Navy in New-York within four weeks. The rendezvous is always full of young men applying to enter the service. The ordeal is pretty severe however. Over 200 were rejected last week who could not pass examination and the scrutiny of the doctor who must have every man sound and of good physical development. Some of the best men are from Sweden, Norway, and other countries of northern Europe. Those under 21 years of age are not received, except by consent of parents, and able seamen must have sailed seven years out of the United States. All who are native born, of course, are eligible. They must be able seamen, ordinary seamen, or able-bodied men; able seamen are paid $18; ordinary $15; and boys $12 a month. Three and four years ago the best seamen were paid $12, ordinary $9, and boys $6 and $8. As soon as shipped they are sent on board the receiving ship, where good quarters and plenty of food are provided until they are drafted into service. Thus the Government comes into direct competition with the merchant, and increases their embarrassments.

WHY SO MANY ARE TREATED BRUTALLY.

Mr. Buck, of No. 320 Pearl-street, has been twelve years in the shipping business. He says he is in favor of the change to the no-advance plan, but that the merchants have begun at the wrong end; there are other reforms that must go before, or accompany the change in respect to wages. Men must be retained on board of their ships in foreign ports, and not allowed upon any pretext to leave. As it is, the mates are allowed to so treat the men that they are glad to escape from their ships, which they often do in crowds as soon as the ship touches the dock in Liverpool; this they do to get rid of the brutality they receive on board, while the mate receives usually $25 from the shipping agents for every crew he thus drives ashore, and compels to ship elsewhere; this is said to explain the cause of so many desertions in Liverpool and some of the Continental ports.

THEY WILL NOT TAKE ORDINARY SEAMEN.

Men who are conscious of lacking the qualifications of able seamen are compelled to ship in that capacity or not at all, "for," say the Captains, "I don't want to ship ordinary seamen—the best of them will turn out ordinary enough. Let me have able seamen." The result is, men practice deception from compulsion, and suffer the consequences. One-fourth of all the men who ship out of New-York would, it is said, prefer to go as ordinary seamen, but are not permitted to do so. This is another fruitful source of trouble, while the owners pay the highest wages when they might ship the same men for $15.

THE DISCHARGE SYSTEM.

The practice which is in vogue in the English merchant service of giving a written discharge to every seamen when he leaves his ship, stating thereon his qualifications, is said to be a most salutary regulation. Any one not having such a certificate is deemed to have deserted his ship, and is treated accordingly. Such a plan is recommended in our own ships. A law should also be adopted compelling a man to go in a ship after he has agreed to. At present there is no law by which a sailor can be forced to fulfill his contract, and it is not uncommon for them to agree to go in half-a-dozen vessels and go in none. The United States Marshal can put him on board, if he finds him, but it is an expensive operation.

"WORKING UP SAILORS."

A very strong objection to the no-advance pay, among sailors, is the advantage it gives to unprincipled officers to "work them up," humbug them and otherwise to misuse them, so that they will be glad to run away from the ship and forfeit the wages due them on the ship's arrival in Liverpool. This they allege, is often done by officers who are paid a premium by shipping masters, and there certainly should be no other inducements added for brutality towards poor Jack. In some Liverpool ships they would be placed wholly in the power of bad men.

Again, when vessels are wrecked the men are wronged out of their wages in a large majority of cases; but when paid in advance they are sure of so much. They consider it unjust to require the sailor to assume all the risk of the vessel's being lost.

The answer to this is, that under the new system the articles secure one month's pay at least to each man in case of the loss of the ship. Some sailors who lately arrived by the ship *Cornelius Lawrence*, complained that they were often compelled to scrub the deck during their night watch, under the pretext of keeping them busy, but really, as they say, to "work them up;" they were sent aloft at 8 o'clock in the morning, after they arrived here, and on Sunday morning at that, to scrape down the topmasts and were kept to work all through the day while lying off the Battery. The fourth commandment for the sailor, they say, reads thus:

"Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thou art able,
And on the seventh scrub the deck, and then wash the cable."

There are, it is estimated, in this City a thousand petty landlords, low groggeries, cribs, brothels and chain-loaners which are interested to perpetuate the bondage of the sailor; besides these there are about two hundred regular sailor boarding-houses banded together to resist the reform. To effect so great a reform as the "no advance" promised to be, must of necessity meet a very powerful opposition. But whether it will not at last succeed, when it is reattempted in a wiser, better considered and more unanimously indorsed method, remains to be seen.

The Advance Wages System in Philadelphia.

From the North American, Wednesday.

We are sorry to say that the triumph of the handful of boarding-housekeepers, over the intelligence of the shipping firms and the best interests of the unfortunate sailors, is almost fully completed. The spectacle presented yesterday afternoon, at the Spruce-street dock, from which the packet ship *Westmoreland* was just hauling out, would have satisfied any one that, if the sailor is to be disenthralled from his present fealty to the boarding-housekeeper, other means than those yet tried must be put into requisition. The crew upon the ship had all received the customary advance previous to sailing. To obtain seamen without succumbing to the crimps is at present a literal impossibility. Each publican had his quotum of boarders secreted from a chance of interview with the shipping merchants, and kept them so well soaked in liquor that they were in almost an insensible condition. By coming back to the old regime, however, a full crew was obtained without difficulty.

The ship hauled out at half-past 1 o'clock. The crew were brought down by their masters just as a drove of sheep would be driven into a cattle-truck on a railroad. Any tardiness, or show of disposition to escape, was met with a cuff or a blow by way of a foretaste of what might be expected in case of more refractory conduct. Those who were too drunk to climb the ship's side were hoisted up by a bight of rope passed under their arms.

One poor fellow who was just sufficiently sober to realize his position, attempted to bolt from the line. His movement was anticipated by the man who had shipped him. He was seized by the nape of the neck, and with such violence that his woolen shirt was torn from his back as though it were made of paper. A hearty kick by way of seconding this forcible remonstrance, entirely subdued him, and a moment afterwards we saw him on the spar letting on the main-yard.

The *Ledger* says:

Yesterday we made a tour through that part of the city where most of the sailors' boarding-houses are located, with a view to ascertaining the position in which the shipowners and boarding-house keepers stand in relation to each other at the present time. We found that with but one or two exceptions the boarding-house keepers were unanimous in their determination to have the advance money for the sailors before they go on board the ship.

THE MUTINY ON THE WALLACE HURTMANN.—Capt. ALLEN denies the allegations made by the crew of the ship *Hurtmann*, as to the cause of the mutiny on board that ship at St. Helena. RICHARD GARVEZ, an English sailor, in complainant of, for mutinous behavior, and the Captain admits he put a bit of iron in his mouth to stop his noise.

The true cause of the difficulty appears to have been, that Capt. ALLEN determined while in the port of St. Helena, to prevent the unusual license allowed to some of the ships then in port, in communicating with the shore, by which all discipline on the ship would have been destroyed; no special trouble occurred on the voyage until the *Hurtmann* arrived at St. Helena.

There was, he says, no flogging on the ship during the voyage. Capt. ALLEN is a strict disciplinarian, but inflicted no punishment on either of the crew that was unusual and not demanded under the circumstances.

Mr. KUNEALL alludes in his letter, to the want of a consular treaty with the British Government, for lack of which seamen cannot be imprisoned when at the port of St. Helena. The owners of the *Hurtmann* are satisfied with the conduct of Capt. ALLEN in the premises. As some stories have been circulated respecting the want of provisions on this ship, we can state that the starvation process was not in force, and that in a voyage of eleven months and eight days, the officers and crew, all told, 31 men, were furnished with 24 barrels flour, 31 barrels pork, 31 barrels beef, bread without stint, a gallon molasses a month to each man, besides good supplies of fresh meat, vegetables, beans, &c., in allowance equal to the above rations.

The crews of our whalers are not, as some outsiders seem to suppose, fed on a prison-discipline system. That other crews in port with the *Hurtmann* persuaded the crew of the latter ship to demand more fresh provisions than they had, and also extraordinary licenses, which are never allowed where any proper discipline is maintained on shipboard.

The examination of the seamen brought home on the *Hurtmann*, SILAS BOZNER and thirteen others, is progressing at New-Bedford.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of this Committee, held last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, On the 1st day of January, 1857, this body was organized as the Regular Democratic Republican General Committee; and

Whereas, The organization presided over by Mr. WILSON SMALL, contested the claim of this Committee, and Hon. JOHN KELLY, for the purpose of restoring union and harmony in the ranks of the Democratic party of this City, submitted a proposition for the settlement of the controversy by the organization of a Convention to reform the system of primary elections, and to provide for the election of one General Committee as the sole central organization of the Democratic party, and requiring that this Committee as well as the Wilson-Small Committee should thereupon disband; and

Whereas, The Wilson-Small Committee, and this Committee, accepted the proposition of the Hon. JOHN KELLY, and both equally appointed the delegates composing said Convention, and that body has performed the duties for which it was constituted, and whereas, a General Committee has been duly elected by the Democratic Party under the regulations adopted by said Convention, is organized, and is in possession of Tammany Hall, presided over by EDWARD COOPER, Esq., the Chairman; and

Whereas, The Committee of which Mr. SMALL is Chairman, by the greatest duplicity and bad faith, pretend still to be in existence, and a remnant of them, using the name of the Committee, have presented a claim to be admitted as members of the General Committee, of which Mr. COOPER is Chairman; therefore,

Resolved, That while in good faith we recognize and defer to the Committee of which EDWARD COOPER is Chairman as the regular Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, we contend and insist that we have a superior right to the Committee of which Mr. SMALL is Chairman; and if the pretended members of the latter body are to be recognized as having any claim to be admitted as members of the regular Committee, this body demands that its members shall also be admitted, in all respects, upon at least equal terms.

Resolved, That if the injustice is done to this Committee, by the regular Committee, of recognizing the Wilson Small faction, and rejecting our claim, this Committee will consider itself absolved from its obligation to abide by its agreement to submit to the action of the said Convention, and will permanently organize under its original authority.

Resolved, That the union and consolidation of the Democratic Party is imperiously demanded by every consideration of public safety, of security to the best interests of the City, State and nation, and self-protection, against the invasion of an unscrupulous central regency, which has grown the more bold as it succeeds, step by step, in stealing more power from the masses.

Resolved, That regardless of the past or of personal considerations, growing out of discussions between individuals or leaders, the General Committee is determined, by every honorable effort to secure this union and consolidation, that the whole party may be enabled to march in solid phalanx against the spoilers of the City's rights, the enemies of self-government, and to the inalienable privileges secured to the people of this City and its original form of government.

Resolved, That the better to effect this great object, this Committee, frosty and in kindness and sincerity, extends the olive branch of peace to their Democratic brethren in the so-called Wilson Small Committee, erroneously keeping up their organization in violation of every principle of good faith, asking them to cooperate in united action against the common enemy. Let us forget the past in exertion for the future, and march onward to victory as one army under the banner of Municipal rights, now attempted to be struck down by a ruthless and tyrannical foe, which result can only be accomplished by submitting as good Democrats, for the sake of the cause, to the authority of the regular General Committee, of which Mr. COOPER is Chairman.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. Josiah W. Brown, of the First Ward; Hiram Williamson, of the Ninth Ward; Thomas B. Tappen, of the Twelfth Ward; John Matthews, of the Eighteenth Ward, and James W. Smith, of the Fourteenth Ward, be appointed a committee to present these resolutions to the Committee of which Mr. COOPER is chairman, and to represent this Committee in the premises.

These were signed by JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Chairman *pro tem.*

☞ The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the various Schools, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools of New-York, took place at the Academy last evening. A band of music was in attendance, and premiums were distributed to the pupils.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement in another column of a School for Young Ladies, about to be established at Montpelier, Vt., by Mrs. L. E. LORD. Mrs. LORD is an accomplished lady, well fitted for the task she undertakes.

GREAT FIRE IN COBOURG, C. W.—We learn from Captain WILDER, of the American and Canadian Express, that a destructive fire occurred in the town of Cobourg, C. W., on Tuesday morning. The Albion Hotel, RAGAN'S livery stable, and all the buildings between SMITH'S brick block and the Globe Hotel, on the north side of King-street, were burned. Five tenements, a bakery, auction-room, shoe store, and other shops in the buildings were destroyed. The total loss is estimated to be $100,000. There was a partial insurance upon the property. The proprietors of the Albion have a policy for $3,000. Nothing is stated respecting the origin of the fire, which broke out at 2 o'clock, A. M. The town will feel the loss of so considerable a portion of its business houses. Captain WILDER was landlord of the Albion when it was first opened, previous to and during the rebellion of 1837. He became somewhat involved in the disturbances then occurring in the Province, but resolutely stood by the Republican principles he had inherited, and which were confirmed by his education and training in the old State of Vermont. The Canadians allowed that the Green Mountain boy was made of too good stuff to put to such a very bad use as stretching hemp, and he came out of the trial true as steel, hardened by fire.—*Rochester Democrat*, 23d.

RETURNED TO NEW-ORLEANS IN DISTRESS.—The ship *Delhi*, Capt. KNAPP, hence for Boston the 7th inst., returned last evening in distress, having sprung aleak Saturday night, the 11th inst., 100 miles from the Southwest Pass. The ship bore northwest at the time of the discovery—weather equally. Capt. K. immediately sounded his pumps, and found two and a half feet of water in the hold. After three hours' hard labor, however, and relieving her of part of her cargo, the ship was gotten comparatively free. Capt. K. then tacked about and made for the Passes, which he succeeded in reaching on Tuesday last, one pump working all the time. The *Delhi* was brought up by the towboat *L. Millaudon*, and anchored off Algiers, where she is to undergo repairs.

The *Delhi* cleared from this port the 6th inst., with 4,495 bbls. flour, 188 bales hemp, 200 bbls. beef, 9,000 bushels salt, and 3,000 staves, Capt. K., as mentioned before, was compelled to throw overboard a lot of staves, and about 200 bbls. of flour.—*Picayune*, July 11.

FIRE IN CHAMBERS-STREET.—A fire broke out in the back basement of the fancy store of VREE & MEYER, No. 110 Chambers-street, about 6½ o'clock last evening. It was discovered by Policeman GRIMSON, of the Third Precinct. The damage done was not large, and was caused chiefly by water.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES.—Mrs. Dr. L. N. FOWLER and Mr. FOWLER have been engaged to deliver a course of lectures on Physiology and the rules of health, illustrated by mannikins and busts, before the 300 female operatives in DOUGLAS & SHEWSON'S establishment—the proprietors giving the girls a couple of hours each afternoon for the hearing. The first lecture was delivered on Wednesday.

HONEON ATTINSON, a miner, committed suicide by drowning, at West Columbia, Mason County, Va., on the 8th instant.

The Western Railroad Reorganization at Washington.

VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE—LETTER FROM MR. BUCHANAN.

From the Union, July 22.

At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, the visitors from the West reached the Washington station, in front of which a large number of carriages, hacks and omnibuses were drawn up in line ready to carry the guests of the city to the White House.

The guests, immediately after their arrival, were received by Mayor MAGRUDER, who, on behalf of our citizens, extended to them a cordial welcome, saying that we were the guardians merely of this city—the national metropolis—for the people of the United States. Mayor ADAMS, of Chillicothe, replied quite happily to the welcome of Mayor MAGRUDER, remarking that, in coming to the national metropolis, they felt as if visiting a city common to the whole country. Mr. BAELDWIN, of Cincinnati, also responded in a brief but appropriate address.

The excursionists were in excellent spirits, seemed to be much pleased with their reception, and to anticipate a great deal of enjoyment during their sojourn in our city.

At twenty minutes to ten o'clock they were conducted to the carriages, hacks, and omnibuses, in which they proceeded to the White House to visit the President of the United States. At ten o'clock the great doors of the White House were thrown open, and the visitors passed through the large hall into the President's reception-room, from which, attracted by some fine stirring music, they proceeded to the President's grounds, overlooking the Potomac. The musicians were stationed on three of the shaded mounds which are so familiar to the Washingtonians.

Soon the grounds presented an animated appearance. Groups of ladies (for a large number of the visitors were of the gentler sex) and gentlemen were to be seen here and there, laughing and chatting, and greeting their acquaintances. At about twenty minutes past 10 o'clock the President arrived. Immediately all eyes were directed toward him, as he approached the expectant company. The President was accompanied by Gen. CASS, Secretary of State; Governor COBB, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Mr. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Mr. FLOYD, Secretary of War, and Governor BROWN, Postmaster-General, members of his cabinet; and by Mayor MAGRUDER and Dr. BLAKE, the gallant Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The President was introduced to the large assemblage by Mayor MAGRUDER. No formal speech was made, but the President, with that flowing courtesy for which he is distinguished, shook hands with all the guests, assuring them that he was glad to see them.

This part of the programme concluded, the President retired to the White House, and the visitors again entered the carriages in waiting, and devoted two hours and a half to visiting the Capitol, the Patent Office, the Smithsonian Institution, and the various other prominent objects of interest in the city, previous to embarking on the steamer *George Washington* for Mount Vernon.

At about 2 o'clock P. M. omnibuses and carriages came pouring in from all directions to the steamboat wharf, where lay the steamer *George Washington*, ready to receive the visitors and their entertainers, and convey them to Mount Vernon.

At 7 o'clock the guests sat down to the bounteous collation set out for them at GARNET'S Saloon. Mayor MAGRUDER presided. After the hungry guests were satisfied, he rose and proposed "Our Country," and then "The Father of the Liberties of his Country." Loud cheers followed, and then, as soon as the Mayor could be heard, he said that the next sentiment was in reference to a gentleman venerated for his patriotism, for his statesmanship, and unspotted moral character, and for his firmness. He regretted that he was not present, but would read the following letter which he had written:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to meet the guests of the city from the West at GARNET'S Saloon, this evening, but I sincerely regret that pressing engagements will deprive me of this privilege. I was most happy to give them a cordial welcome this morning. Railroads are truly said to bind the different portions of the Union together in bonds of iron, but neither iron nor cement is so effectual for this purpose as kind and patriotic hearts from different and distant parts united together in bonds of mutual respect and affection, and in a common love for one whole, great and glorious country. These bonds are always strengthened by such visits as we have received from our Western friends, and I most heartily wish them safe and prosperous returns to their homes.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Numerous other toasts were given, and the company separated about 9 o'clock.

Attempt to Abduct Slaves by a Free Negro Sailor.

From the Savannah Georgian, July 18.

Yesterday a free fellow, of rascally physiognomy, from Baltimore, named BILL OWENS, a hand on board the schooner *George McClide*, which was to have sailed yesterday, was brought before Mayor SCREVEN, under the following circumstances:

On the previous night, about 10 o'clock, BILL, who has been ashore, was seen rowing a boat toward the above schooner, in which were two negro women and a child. A negro boy hailed them, when BILL said the boat had turned over, and he was trying to save them, and made some other excuses. He finally managed to get three on board the schooner, with two large bundles of clothes, the wardrobes in full of the two girls—frocks, shoes, and even thread and needles, but very little linen. The "daddies," as the captain of the schooner termed them, were separately exhibited in Court.

Captain McCLIDE, who is a native of North Carolina, stated that having retired early, as the Savannah mosquitoes were most outrageously voracious, he soon after heard some noise on deck, and coming up to see what was in the wind, ran foul of two big bundles of "daddies," and soon discovered that the noise proceeded from the shipping of the negro women, whom he believed the man BILL intended to secrete on board till they get to Baltimore, as the women had all their clothes, and he was to sail yesterday afternoon.

J. R. THOMPSON, of the Mounted Police, being informed of the affair, with commendable energy soon had the colored fellow and the girls safely in the Guard House. The girls were GEORGIANA and child, aged about 6 years, belonging to Dr. WINKLER, and the other girl was SARAH, aged about 16, belonging to Mrs. NEILAND of this city.

The captain of the schooner expressed regret that such should have happened on board his craft, and trusted that the law would be as severe as possible upon the guilty fellow BILL.

BILL was ordered to receive fifty lashes well laid on, and then put on board his vessel, as the captain wanted to sail yesterday.

A Woman Fleeing from Slavery with her Children Arrested.

Correspondence of the Chicago Daily Tribune.

CAMP POINT, Ill., Wednesday, July 15.

Last evening our little village was excited by an arrest of a negro woman and three small children, who had escaped from their master, living at La Grange, Mo. It appears the poor creatures had been lurking in the timber, within half a mile of our place, for two or three days, and had been seen frequently by those who did not view them with any particular interest, and have even been so bold as to call on families living near their retreat for victuals, water, &c. But yesterday a report was raised that a reward of $1,000 was offered for their delivery in La Grange, when "all eyes were open for the apprehension of the fugitives," and in a few minutes a party was formed and the search commenced. All day they were engaged in the stealthy tread, but no slaves were to be found, and the party being weary, returned in the evening to refresh themselves preparatory for another trial at night. The fun was spoiled, however, by a messenger arriving a few minutes after they returned, informing them that the negroes had been decoyed into the house of Mr. JAMES WELSH, who lives at the edge of the timber in which the unfortunates were concealed. This treachery was performed by the daughter of Mr. WELSH, a young woman, who found the negroes a short distance from the house by telling them that she was a friend to them, and that if they would go with her to the house she would give them something to eat. The crazy mother could but accept this offer for her starving children, and without suspicion went into the house. But before they had time to allay their hunger, the sable mother and poor helpless children were surrounded by a dozen stout men all "armed to the teeth." In a few minutes a hack was produced and the poor creatures were fast returning to their bondage.

DETECTION BY ETHER OF A SHAM IDIOT.—The application of the process of etherization has just been resorted to in Belgium as a means of acquiring judicial information. After a considerable robbery committed at Brussels, in November last, two men, named LEROY and DAUNIER, were arrested and brought to trial. The former was condemned to hard labor for life, but in consequence of the latter pretending to be dumb and idiotic his trial was postponed, in order that a medical investigation should take place. It was found impossible to get even a sign of intelligence from him. As it was, however, known that he was not born dumb, and that he had spoken, when he said that he could speak no language but German, he was etherized, and while laboring under the effect of that application he spoke perfectly, and in French. He was in consequence again brought before the tribunal, and condemned to ten years' hard labor.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 25.

I.—POETRY.—On Departing. By AUG. BLAUVELT.
II.—CAIRO—Our Egyptian Correspondence.
III.—INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON—Our Special Correspondence.
IV.—NATIONAL TRIAL OF MOWERS AND REAPERS AT SYRACUSE.
V.—AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.
VI.—OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.
VII.—OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.
VIII.—INTERESTING FROM CHINA—Our Eastern Correspondence.
IX.—THE EXECUTION OF D'ORSAY IN NEW-YORK.
X.—CELEBRATION AT STONY POINT.
XI.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
XII.—DOMESTIC SUMMARY.
XIII.—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.
XIV.—CITY AFFAIRS FOR THE WEEK.
XV.—THE ST. LAWRENCE DISASTER—Verdict.
XVI.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Sight of Water—Rebs and New-Yorkers—Interesting to Farmers—Walker's Return to Nicaragua—Gov. Walker and Kansas—More Territorial Difficulties, &c.
XVII.—COMMENCEMENT ANNIVERSARIES.
XVIII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Miscellaneous Interesting Items.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	$2
Five Copies, one year, for	8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for	30

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Payment to all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

SEWING MACHINES, THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 20th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine, for infringing two patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, CHERries, green peas, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the last three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no puffing, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

BOOTS,
SHOES AND GAITERS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT,
AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY,
At BROOKS', No. 375 Broadway and No. 130 Fulton-st.

RED HAIR, OR GRAY, OR EVEN SANDY,
Does not, in love affairs, come handy.
Then change the tint to black or brown,
With the best hair dye in the town.
That dye is CRISTADORO'S, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

CLOTHES FOR WARM WEATHER.

Go to No. 148 Fulton-st. if you want to procure such Clothing as is suitable for this warm weather. Mr. E. DEGROOT has a large and well-assorted stock on hand, and will sell cheap.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

CANTRELL'S TWELVE-SHILLING GAITERS.
CANTRELL'S Children's Shoes.
CANTRELL'S Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
CANTRELL'S new Store, No. 613 Broadway.
CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 613 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safe and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depôt No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—THE MOST complete and elegant article now manufactured, having every requisite for a gentleman's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the City. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, LATE WM. H. CARY & Co., have removed to their new store, Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st., and 59 and 61 Reade-st.

MARRIED.

GUION—LATHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 16, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Thos. T. Guion, JAMES GUION, of Tecumseh, Mich., to Miss SARAH LATHAM, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BRUNK.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, July 23, EMMA FRANCES, youngest child of John Theophilus and Frances Maria Brunk, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 29 Rush-st., Williamsburg, without further notice.

MULLIGAN.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, July 23, of congestive fever, EDWARD SALMON, third son of Patrick and Mary Ann Mulligan, aged 4 years, 8 months and 17 days.

The friends of his parents, and those of his grandmother, Mrs. Larkin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 257 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Letter from Hon. David Wilmot to the American State Council of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia [illegible] publishes a letter from Hon. David Wilmot addressed to the American State Council of Pennsylvania, in answer to the following interrogatories:

1. Do you hold that in the election or appointment of all officers native-born Americans should be preferred?
2. Are you in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights, and American interests?
3. Are you in favor of the purification of the ballot box, a reform in the naturalization laws, the enactment of a registry law, and the prohibition of foreign paupers and convicts landing upon our shores?
4. Are you opposed to any interference of church hierarchies in politics?
5. Are you in favor of free schools for the education of all classes, with the Bible as a text-book used therein? With great respect, we remain,

Your humble servants,
JOHN BROTHERLINE, Chairman.

MR. WILMOT'S REPLY.

TOWANDA, Friday, July 10, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 5th of May came to hand during the sitting of my Court, immediately on the close of which I left home, and returned only a few days since. This must be my apology for not earlier having responded to your communication.

I am requested to answer certain interrogatories propounded to me in pursuance of a resolution of the Convention held at Altoona.

The history of our State establishes a wise and safe policy in respect to the point embraced in your first interrogatory. It will be found rare indeed, that any other than native-born citizens have held high official station, either in the Executive or Judicial departments of our State Government; and the same class, with comparatively few exceptions, have filled the seats of our Legislative halls. The naturalized citizen cannot reasonably complain that this traditional policy should be preserved. There is nothing in it intolerant or proscriptive; nor will the enlightened and patriotic citizen of foreign birth so regard it. It imposes no legal disqualification. It takes from him no right. Official station of right belongs to no man. While I would adhere to this policy as one of wisdom and patriotism, no American, who properly appreciates his responsibilities, would neglect an inquiry into the character and fitness of candidates presented for his suffrage; nor could he, without betrayal of the best interests of his country, disregard the claims of principle involved in his choice. Thus occasions may arise, when an enlightened and faithful discharge of duty would demand our suffrages for the naturalized citizen in preference to one born on our soil. Understanding the spirit of your first proposition as not inconsistent with the views here expressed, I yield it my cordial assent.

Are you in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights and American interests?

To this, your second interrogatory, I shall content myself with a simple affirmative answer.

The matters embraced in your *third* interrogatory are of the first importance, and demand the most serious consideration of the patriot and statesman. The boldness and success with which frauds are perpetrated upon the ballot-box have become alarming, and unless promptly and effectually checked, must end in the subversion of our free government. The forms of Liberty may remain, but only as a cheat and mockery, gleaming over as cruel a despotism as ever cursed a people. I would sustain with my whole strength any and every measure wisely devised to preserve the purity of our popular elections. Willful fraud upon the ballot-box is moral treason to Republican Government, and all duly convicted of being concerned therein, in addition to other penalties, should be forever disqualified from holding office or exercising the elective franchise.

Doubtless our naturalization laws could be so amended as to aid in securing purity and fairness in our elections; but we should not weaken our State sovereignty by looking to the general Government as the great source of reform in this matter. It belongs exclusively to the States to regulate this whole question of suffrage—to prescribe the qualifications of electors—to provide safeguards against frauds, and inflict punishment for assaults upon the integrity of the ballot-box. Our own State cannot too early or vigorously exert its constitutional power in respect to these matters, vital as they are to liberty and the existence of free government.

It has ever been a source of just pride to the true American, that his country opened an asylum for the oppressed of every land. God forbid that we should be so ungrateful for His blessings, as to refuse to share them with the honest and industrious of whatever clime or country; but it is an outrage upon our hospitality, and a violation of international law, for the Governments of the Old World to ship cargoes of criminals and paupers on our shores. Our Government cannot be too vigilant in guarding our rights in this respect.

To your *fourth* interrogatory I answer: that I am opposed to the interference of Hierarchies in politics. The office of a Christian Minister is second to no other in dignity and responsibility. I would not detract from his functions or impair the respect due to his character. I acknowledge his right, and as a teacher of the people, I believe it to be his duty, to speak openly and fearlessly against social and political evils, destructive of public morals and at war with the interest and happiness of mankind. In thus publicly speaking, if he transcends the proprieties of his place and office, a safe corrective is found in the censure of an enlightened public. But that a Priestly Order, invested by the Laity with a mysterious and [illegible] character—with pretensions to extraordinary spiritual power—bound together by strong ties, and acknowledging as their head a foreign Potentate—that such an Order should enter the field of politics, control our elections and influence the policy of our Government, is surely cause for alarm, and should awaken the jealous vigilance of the American people. It will probably be denied that any such hierarchial influence is brought to bear in our elections. We should judge with candor, and not condemn without proof.

We see the American people divided on a momentous issue. The principles of human freedom or bondage are brought in direct conflict. Man's inalienable right of life and liberty is denied. The doctrine is openly asserted by those who hold the Government in their hands, that God created the mass of mankind to be slaves. In the heat of this great struggle we see the strongest ties severed—the ancient political parties of the country broken, and men of every nation and faith divided, save one. The votaries of one church alone are united in political action. This unity in the midst of otherwise universal division, is truly most remarkable. From Maine to Texas—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—in every city, town and hamlet—under whatever circumstances placed, or by whatever influences surrounded, we find the votaries of this church arrayed in political action on the side of Slavery. This cannot arise from an intelligent assent to the principles of Slavery; because those principles would reduce ninety-nine out of every hundred of these men to the condition of slaves. Whence are we to look for the cause of this unity among so many hundreds of thousands scattered over so wide a surface?

We find the votaries of the Catholic Church, as a class, among the least enlightened of our population, and thus in a condition to yield a ready obedience, in all things, to an authority which they have been taught to respect as of God's appointment. The church of their faith advances high and extraordinary claims. It is the only true Apostolic and Catholic Church. It is infallible in doctrine—miracles continue to be wrought within its holy communion—its head is the Vicegerent of God on earth, and successor of the Apostle to whom was intrusted the keys of heaven. It is a pure hierarchy. The laity have little or no power, all authority being concentrated in the Priesthood. Again I ask, whence this unity *in political* action among the votaries of this church, when every other denomination of Christians is divided? In seeking for an answer to this inquiry, all men will look to the source where the power resides. When the votaries of the Church of Rome shall exhibit, in our political contests, the like diversity of views and action that is seen among all other classes of our people, then, and not till then, will the public mind be relieved from the suspicion that hierarchial influences are [illegible] at work in our politics.

It is idle to evade the point, by labored efforts in defence of religious freedom and the rights of conscience. No assault is made upon either. The largest liberty—the broadest toleration, is conceded in matters of religious faith and worship. The ground of complaint lies here—that a hierarchy, *invested* with peculiar sanctity and powers in the eyes of the laity, should exert a spiritual influence to control our elections, and give to the policy of our Government a direction adverse to the wishes of a majority of the people not within the sphere of such influence. No intelligent man will question the fact, that the late *Presidential* election was controlled by the *united Catholic vote*. If the adherents of that church had been divided in their votes, as the Protestant sects of our country, the present administration would never have had an existence. The Slave Power, to-day, would not be master of our government—promulgating its abhorrent doctrines through our judicial tribunals—undermining the sovereignty of the States, and boldly trampling down the clearest constitutional rights of the citizen.

It is also apparent to every intelligent observer, that the same unity in the Catholic vote is relied upon as the main support of our opponents in the coming State election. With these undeniable facts before us, can it be said that there is no ground for the strong conviction in the minds of the American people, that hierarchial influences not only interfere in our politics, but actually control our elections? If the Protestant sects of our country presented the same unanimity in opposition to the Pro-Slavery Democracy, that the Catholic Church does in its support, our opponents would not be slow or measured in their denunciation. Indeed, the chiefs and press of [illegible] assail with gross vituperation such Protestant Christian ministers as openly in the face of day denounce from the sacred desk the crimes of Slavery, and insist upon the sanctity of the marital and parental relations. In them, it is a grievous offence to proclaim, in connection with slavery, the great essential truths of Christianity—that God is the Creator and Father of all men—that he made of one flesh all the nations of the earth—that He is no respecter of persons, but holds in equal love all its children; and that He will require of every one the observance of His righteous law: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This alliance between an ancient and powerful church and the slave interest of America [illegible] in condemnation of slavery. How long this strange alliance is to continue I know not. How long it is to be successful is for the American people to decide.

To your *fifth* interrogatory, I answer—that I am in favor of free schools for the education of all classes; and am opposed to any exclusion of the Bible therefrom.

Respectfully yours,
D. WILMOT.

To JOHN BROTHERLINE, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Custom and Fraud vs. Justice.

From the Journal of Commerce.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In this nineteenth century, with all the professions of improvement, we seem to retrograde, as far as fair dealing is concerned; and as New-York State shares in the perpetration of some of the evils I wish to complain of, I will send this to your paper. "Custom," in mercantile affairs, with the assistance of "Chambers of Commerce," has established "Customary Tare" on many articles. The result now experienced is, that the ingenious and cunning have their packages made to weigh from 5 to 10 per cent. more than custom allows. The article of lard is often put up in such packages. In kegs, weighing 60 pounds, the tare allowed is 8 or 9 pounds; but the kegs weigh, in some lots, 11 or 13 pounds. Barrels are under the same influence. Butter shipped South, marked "16 pounds tare on firkin," have been found to weigh as high as 26 pounds; 18 to 20 pounds is common. Tubs marked 10 pounds often weigh 15 pounds. The result is, that a dealer who wishes to give *actual* tare, is driven out of the trade by such dishonesty. This system of fraud enters into the article of candles. Years ago, 16 ounces were given for a pound, but in the present day 14 ounces is a pound. If you purchase 1,000 pounds candles, you only receive 875 pounds. If actual tare is not established, our sugar hogsheads will weigh 24 per cent. instead of 12 per cent. In the case of butter and lard, kegs and barrels will increase in weight; candles will weigh 12 ounces to the pound, and the idea of honesty will be obsolete. I know a case of New-Orleans sugar where the hogsheads weighed 85 pounds—more than 12 per cent.; and from the present course of *progress* in this art, I look for an increase of the evil, unless our law-makers pass laws to make it unprofitable. We are now met with the answer, when a case is brought to notice, "Can't allow it, it is established by the Chamber of Commerce," or "by custom." If this is law, (and some say *custom* makes *law*,) why do we have any Legislatures? The fact is, those gentlemen do not realize the true state of the case, and the retailers or consumers are not in position to have any voice in the matter. Hoping you will lend your columns to correct the evil, I am yours, &c.,

GROCER.

Reply—Our correspondent will see from the annexed section of a law, passed by the Legislature of this State, April 17, 1857, that a remedy for the evil of which he complains has already been provided by statute; and we hope, if he or any of his neighbors have suffered, they will see the law duly enforced:

SEC. 1. When any person in this State shall put up for sale any beef, pork, lard, hams, flour, meal, candles, cheese, starch, or other articles of produce or merchandise, in casks or packages, and shall mark or stamp on such cask or package, with a view to sell the same, such mark or stamp shall be the true weight thereof, and the true tare of such cask or package shall be marked thereon; and if any person shall knowingly mark or stamp false or short weight or tare on any cask or package, and shall sell or offer for sale the contents of any such cask or package so marked or stamped false or short, he shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars for every such cask or package so sold or offered for sale, and be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of June next.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.* NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 23, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at languid prices. Pearls, $7 50@$7 56¼; Pots, $7 75@$7 81¼ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is brisker, and prices favor factors. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 12½c.@12½c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@14½c.; Native Ceylon, 12½c., ⅌ lb. Included in the day's sales were an invoice of Java, 450 bags Rio, and 2,200 bags St. Domingo, within our revised range. The St. Domingo Coffee was mainly purchased for export.

COTTON—Is quoted quiet, yet very firm:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15½	15½	15¾	16
Fair	15¾	15¾	16	16½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is more sought after at somewhat firmer prices. Sales: 9,000 bbls., at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 20@$6 30
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Extra State	6 60@ 6 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 15@ 6 40
Superfine Ohio	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 50@10 50

Canadian is in demand, and is steady. Sales have been reported of 480 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$9 for low superfine to very choice extra ⅌ bbl. Southern is unaltered. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,250 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 40@$9 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at $4@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine command $18 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and drooping. Sales: 7,000 bushels, including Western Red, Spring, at $1 48; new White Southern, at $1 95; and new Red do., at $1 85 ⅌ bushel. Some new White Maryland was exhibited. The quality was very good. The lot was offered at $2 ⅌ bushel. Rye is more inquired for, and is worth $1 11@$1 15 ⅌ bushel. Stock and sales limited. Oats are plenty and heavy at 62c.@64c. for Western; 57c.@61c. for State and for Jersey; 53c.@60c. for Canadian; 55c.@60c. for Penn., and 50c.@56c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and is in slack demand at easier prices. Sales: 80,000 bushels, at 87c.@88c. for mixed; 91c.@97c. for Yellow; and 95c.@$1 05 for White, ⅌ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal. The last sale of Barley Malt was effected at $1 70 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—There were 870 bales River bought, at 65c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales transpired of 30 bales last year's crop, at 9c.@12c. ⅌ gallon.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig have been sold, at $31, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally quiet. Prices show no further change.

OILS—Are lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is somewhat brisker, but at irregular prices. Sales: 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $24@$24 15 for Mess; $19 40 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 11¼c.@11½c. for Hams, and 10½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14¾c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is salable and steady. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$30 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams $23 25@$23 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 5c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is in good demand at our quotations: $4 50@$5 37½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is depressed and factors are more eager to sell. Prices tend downward. Sales have been confined to small lots of Cuba, &c., at from 6¾c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—About 380 bbls. Ohio and Prison were purchased at 31½c.@32c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued tame and heavy. For Liverpool, Cotton 3s. 6d.@ 3s. ⅌ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ⅌ bbl.; *Grain*, 2½d.@3d. ⅌ bush.; *Beef*, 6d.@9d. ⅌ tierce; Rosin, 4½d.@6d. ⅌ bbl.; and heavy goods 1s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 88 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1857.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE various Societies intending to participate in the funeral ceremonies of the late EUGENE ANDERSON, on Sunday next, are requested to report to me at my office on Friday next, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Grand Marshal.
SAMUEL BREVOORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS AND HONORARY members of LADY WASHINGTON ENGINE CO. No. 40, are requested to meet at the Engine-house, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 26th inst., at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our associated friend, EUGENE ANDERSON. The Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to participate. By order of

WM. MEEHAN, Foreman.
WM. H. BACHY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST in thirty patentable articles, of rare merit, and of every day's use, whereby one of the most profitable business may be instituted that the powers of the mind can suggest. Two valuable patents, worth five times the amount, given as collateral security. Address, by mail, INTEGRITY, No. 222 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE-CYLinder power press of Hoe's make. Bed 31x46. In good order. Price $650. Apply to JOSEPH BARTON, No. 15 Beaver-st.

PERSONAL.

I. S., WHO LEFT HIS HOME "PARTLY on business and partly for pleasure," on Tuesday, the 14th inst., is earnestly entreated by D. C. S. to return to his business and his family.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 5 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 230 Fulton-st., basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.........50 cents. Children.........Half price
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1857.
IMMENSE TRIUMPH.
The Promenade Concerts in the Illuminated Garden of beautiful Trees.
GRAND BALLET AND VAUDEVILLE.
In the same establishment on the same evening.
The graceful and beautiful
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA AS
Bella.........La Paquerette
Lubin.........The Sergeant and Recruit
Bella.........The Faithful Lover
Bella.........The Wife
The excellent and talented VAUDEVILLE COMPANY received nightly with distinguished marks of approbation.
Mr. George Jordan, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. Grosvenor, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor.
SATURDAY—The Ravels and the Promenade Concerts.
In rehearsal—A new Ballet for Signorina Rolla.
BLANCHE to be produced shortly.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN.
CHORUS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A MONSTER ORCHESTRA,
the best in the United States.
The American vocalist,
MISS H. BEHREND.
Conductor.........Joseph Noll
FRIDAY EVENING, July 24, 1857.
Overtures to "Der Freyschutz" and "Zampa,"
"The Gipsy Quadrille," by Balfe,
"Wigwam Life,"
"The Anvil Chorus,"
"The Wanderer,"
"Oh, Robert, tio que j'aime," and
"The Battle Symphony of Buena Vista,"
Will be among the performances.
Admission.........25 cents
Saturday afternoon Concert, commencing 3 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Eleventh night of that brilliant and beautiful
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will repeat, this evening,
FRIDAY, JULY 24,
by special desire,
JENNY LIND,
in which she will sing sundry operatic morceaux a la Brignoli, La Grange, Amodio, &c., and the favorite ballad of "My Mary Anne."
The play will be preceded by the delightful comedietta of
DELICATE GROUND,
in which Mr. Walcott, Mr. Davenport, and Miss Emily Milton, will appear. And be followed by, for the first time here, the capital farce of
THE OBJECT OF INTEREST.
The Object (of course).........Mrs. John Wood
Supported by Mrs. Vernon, Miss Manners, Mr. Phillips, &c.

OLYMPIC.
FRIDAY July 24.
The musical, whimsical, burlesque burletta, entitled,
OLYMPIANA; OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL,
Previous to which the petite Comedy of
PERFECTION.
To conclude with the Farce of
THE IRISH BROOM-MAKER.
Doors open at 7½; curtain will rise at 8.
Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 24.
The entertainments will commence with the Drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
PIZARROBUS, OR WHO SHOT ROLLABUS?

S. THALBERG,
Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quaint miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c.; previous to which ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX, or Dissolving Views. The grand COSMOPANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to H. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
AT
LANE & PORTER'S
In consequence of the
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,
Resulting from the death of one of the firm, the
ENTIRE STOCK
Of this establishment is now being closed out at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
The success which has attended this sale will render it necessary for those who wish to avail themselves of the present
LOW AND SATISFACTORY PRICES,
To make an immediate call
No. 317 Canal-st., two doors from the corner of Mercer.

SELLING OFF BALANCE OF SUMMER GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER Brothers have removed their stock to the rear of their Canal-st. store, the entrance being No. 47 Howard-st., and they wish to clear off all before the new building is completed.
LAWNS, BAREGES, TRAVELING DRESSES,
SILKS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS,
And an immense stock of EMBROIDERIES,
No. 47 Howard-st., between Broadway and Mercer.

STOCK OF FANCY GOODS FOR SALE.
A rare opportunity offers for a person wishing to engage in the fancy goods business, as the senior partner wishes to move into the country.
A very desirable and well-selected stock of goods is offered for sale, with the good will of the business, which is very valuable. The house has been many years established, and a person with a capital of from $40,000 to $50,000 could, by selecting from their large number of customers, do a safe and profitable business of $250,000 or $300,000 per annum.
Location one of the very best in the City. Possession given immediately, which would secure the Fall trade. Address A. A. A., Box No. 1,518, Post-Office.

MANTILLAS,
No. 361 Broadway.
The balance of our stock of
MANTILLAS
has been subjected to a still greater and positively final reduction in price, to close them out prior to making arrangements for receipt of early Fall importations.
GEORGE BULPIN.

RICH MANTILLAS.
The residue of our most costly garments at a reduction of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.
GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

WET GOODS FROM THE WRECK OF the ship *Samuel Willetts*, consisting of black and colored Coburg cloths, paramattas, linen toweling-diaper, linen handkerchiefs, plaid ginghams, blankets, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LADIES, GO TO M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker sts., and get some of those new style ribbons, suitable for trimming of your dresses in accordance with the latest Paris fashions. Also, very pretty gay ribbons, for head-dresses and wristlets.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

ISN'T IT SO?

FRESH FRUIT IN WINTER BETTER THAN SWEETMEATS.

Use ARTHUR'S Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans and Jars, and you will have fresh fruit all the year at Summer prices.
Full directions for putting up all kinds of fruit and tomatoes, accompany these cans and jars.
They are made of Tin, Glass, Queensware, and Fire and Acid proof Stone Ware. The sizes are from pints to gallons. These cans and jars are entirely open at the tops, and very easy to secure economy in transportation.
For sale by storekeepers throughout the United States.
Descriptive circulars sent on application. Orders from the trade solicited.
Be sure to ask for Arthur's. It has stood the test of two seasons, having been used by hundreds of thousands of families, hotel and boarding-house keepers.
We are now making them for the million.
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Manufacturers under the Patent, northeast corner 10th and George sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
E. P. TORREY, Manufacturers' Wholesale Agent.
Also, Manufacturer of MASSEY'S Wonderful Five-Minutes' Freezer, No. 6 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 633 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

PASSPORT OFFICE.—EVERY PERSON going abroad must be provided with a United States passport, which the advertiser procures from the State Department. Will wait on parties in the City, or visit on application, by letter or otherwise. Custom-House business, in all its branches, attended to.
CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public and Custom-House Broker, No. 9 Wall-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Miscellaneous orders supplied to the Trade.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
LOUISA HORBURG;
OR, THE
BUSH RANGER'S RIFLE.
BY THE AUTHOR OF JACK LOUDON.
There is scarcely a romance in our language so replete with passages of deep pathos and scenes of wild and desperate adventure. The author is as fertile of incident as James, and delineates character with even greater facility than Ainsworth.
Price 25 cents.
NEW EDITIONS now ready of the following popular books:
JACK LOUDON; or the Outlaw's Revenge. Price 25 cents.
THE KING'S CRUISERS; or the Rebel and the Rover; by Barry Hazel. Price 25 cents.
DOUGLAS JERROLD'S BEST WORK.
MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.
AS SUFFERED BY JOB CAUDLE.
A most humorous book. Price 25 cents.
Nearly ready.
THE RED RIGHT HAND; a Tale of Indian Warfare; by Ned Buntline. Price 25 cents.
Equal if not superior to his former works.
THOMAS BALSCOMBE; or the Usurer's Victim. Price 50 cents.
LUCRECIA MIRANO; or the Countess and the Page. Price 50 cents.
CIPRINA; or the Secrets of the Picture Gallery. Price 50 cents.
THE INTERVIEW; or Answers to Everything, showing how to learn many hundred useful arts and desirable accomplishments; by Dyonisius Lardner, F. R. S. Price 25 cents.
Booksellers, News-Agents, Peddlers, and all others are requested to order the above popular books. CATALOGUES and CIRCULARS furnished to agents gratis. Copies of any of the above works mailed, postpaid, on application to
E. D. LONG, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

RUSKIN'S NEW WORK.
THIS DAY RECEIVED:
THE ELEMENTS OF DRAWING,
IN THREE LETTERS TO BEGINNERS,
BY JOHN RUSKIN.
Author of "Modern Painters," "The Stones of Venice," &c.
Letter 1 On First Practice.
Letter 2 On Sketching from Nature.
Letter 3 On Color and Composition.
Appendix—Things to be studied, with illustrations drawn by the author.
One vol., crown, 8vo., original London edition. Price $1 25. The Trade supplied by
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 13 Park-row, New-York.

MRS. SIGOURNEY HAS WRITTEN A fine poem for LIFE ILLUSTRATED, which is in this week's number. It also contains an article, with four illustrations, on Rural Architecture; A Peep into a Pawnbroker's Shop; A Nation's Literature; Model Young Men and Women; Cheap Meats; A Hemp and Cotton Plant; Dirty Shillings; City Matters; A Peep at the Museum, with five illustrations; and many other things of interest. Price only Four Cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; one does plain, neat cooking, excellent baking, and a good washer and ironer; does up linen in style; wages, $7; the other as chambermaid and waitress; go as waitress in a respectable boarding house, City or country; wages, $6 a month. Call No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 46 London-terrace, West 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as first rate cook, willing to assist in washing if required; the other as good waitress, willing to do chamberwork. Good City references. Apply at No. 118 14th-st., corner 3d-av.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—THE advertiser desires a situation as book-keeper and correspondent in some mercantile house where he can make himself generally useful. Can keep books by double or single entry, and can correspond either in English or French. Best of City references as to capability, &c. Address J. R. T., *Daily Times* Office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A DRUG STORE, and two porters, a clerk for a shipping office, two conductors, one baggageman, two brakemen, one man to drive express wagon, two barkeepers, and two girls to travel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GROOM IS REQUIRED IMMEdiately in a gentleman's family. He must be a first-class groom, and willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

TEACHERS.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children, or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 338 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE of one of our first female institutions, wishes a situation as assistant teacher; she can give instruction in the higher English branches, in Latin and in Drawing. Address B. S. C., care of Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., No. 115 Nassau-st.

PIANIST WANTED—SALARY $800, BOARD, &c., to a superior professor of the piano-forte, (a single gentleman,) for a flourishing female seminary in Arkansas. Apply immediately, personally, to E. H. WILCOX & SONS, U. S. School Agency, No. 268 Broadway, with various other vacancies.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BERGEN, N. J.—ONE OR TWO families can be accommodated in a private family, near the Bergen Church. Stages regularly pass to and from Jersey City Ferry. Address P. S., at this office, or inquire of L. C. HEATH & CO., No. 29 Ann-st., corner of Nassau-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

148 MADISON-STREET.—A BACK PARLOR on first and second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, to single or married gentlemen, with full or partial board. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CHATSWORTH HOTEL.—EDENSON, DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND.—WILLIAM JEPSON, the proprietor, begs to inform American visitors to England, that the Chatsworth Hotel is situated in Chatsworth-park and in the immediate vicinity of the princely residence of the Duke of Devonshire, a palace adorned with *chef d'ouvres* of art, and liberally embellished by nature. The Hotel offers every comfort and accommodation to tourists and is within easy distances of the romantic scenery of Derbyshire, which has not inappropriately been compared to Switzerland.
The Midland Railway, intersecting England between London and York, has a branch to Rowsley-Station, where an omnibus from the Hotel meets every train. *This affords a delightful drive through the Park. Fare* sixpence.
N. B.—A large public parlor for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception *of guests*. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing; *and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful* and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and *desirable Summer resorts.*
N. H. GILLETT,
(Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.
FAIRFIELD, June 20, 1857.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF ENJOYING pure country air, beautiful scenery, good fishing, sailing, &c., can pass away the Summer heats with satisfaction by taking steamer *George Law*, foot Catharine-st., to Northport where stages are always in attendance to convey visitors to this delightful retreat, (Centreport.) The Long Island cars also leave every day for Huntington, *thence by stages to the above place, where you will be* hospitably entertained by the very gentlemanly proprietor.
GILBERT AKERLEY.
CENTREPORT, L. I., July 21, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—*Four hours' ride from New-York.* Persons desiring a pleasant Summer retreat will find such at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board from $4 to $7 per week. Six families who may wish to bring their servants with them, and do their own marketing and *cooking, can procure suites of furnished rooms, a private* dining hall, fuel, and cooking utensils, by paying $1 50 a week for each room occupied. Address JOHN W. LYON.

SUMMER BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A small family, requiring not more than two or three rooms, may find accommodations, within five minutes' distance from the railroad depot. The house is pleasantly located, on high ground, and the rooms are convenient and airy. Churches and the Post-Office are quite near. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. ELLIS S. POTTER, No. 36 South-street, or of Mr. RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. 193 Chambers-st., New-York.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful retreat.

COUNTRY BOARD ABOVE THE HIGHLANDS—Pure dry, bracing atmosphere, fine scenery, plenty of fruits, milk, &c., fine drives, and a boat every day. Desirable. Inquire at No. 23 [illegible] [illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—THE HOUSE No. 21 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall; lot 25x100, house two stories, 25x52, finished in modern style, with hot and cold water on first and second floors, and warm-air registers in every room. Possession to be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 100 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE-story brown stone first-class house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Canton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 30 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS READ, 260 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A STORE AND dwelling on 6th-st., now renting for $900. Price $7,500. Lot 25 x 100 ft. Will be exchanged for improved or unimproved property up town. Also, a number of low priced houses for sale up town. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th av., 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 4TH-AV., A 3-STORY BASEment house, adjoining a corner; (the corner property can be purchased at a fair price); the house is rented at a 10 per cent. rate to 1st May next, and a lease will be taken at a 12 per cent. rent. Apply to
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos. 174, 178 and 180 Canton-st., on and adjoining northwest corner Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $650 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 12 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 22 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOUR OR EIGHT UNIMPROVED lots, eligibly located, for immediate building, in Brooklyn, or two good houses near together, also in Brooklyn, or a neat country place, with a few acres of land, suited to cultivation of hardy French fruits, in exchange for balance of stock of a late importer, consisting of brandies, gin, Jamaica and other liquors, together with office furniture, &c. Should suitable property offer, exceeding in value this stock (about $6,000) the difference may be rendered in cash. Address through Brooklyn Post-Office to A. LATOURETTE, or agent.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling house, pleasantly situated at Dobb's-Ferry, 3 minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson river, Palisades, &c. The place is ornamented with shade trees, and very eligible for a Summer residence. Inquire of GEORGE W. DATCH, near the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR LEASE—A SPLENDID STORE and location No. 391 Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank, fitted up with counters, shelves and glass sashes. Also, the basement if required, to a good tenant. It will be rented on reasonable terms. Inquire of H. OSTRANDER, on the premises, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown front house, situated in a first-class neighborhood, within five minutes' walk of Washington square and Broadway. A part or the whole may be had, plainly furnished or without furniture. Possession immediately, if desired. Address C. M., Times Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house in complete order, No. 56 Pacific-street, between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. Rent can be paid in board. Inquire of WALTER BICKER, No. 31 Atlantic-st., corner of Columbia.

ELIGIBLE NEWSPAPER OFFICE—TO LET from 1st May next, (1858,) the building, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., now occupied by the NEW YORK DAILY TIMES. The premises are well adapted for the business of a daily newspaper, the lofts being sky-lighted, the vault built expressly for a press-room, and which is the largest in the City, extending under both streets. Apply to S. E. & R. C. MORSE, *N. Y. Observer* office, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET—TWO VERY NICE THREE-story basement houses on 4th-av., near 25th-st. Rent low. Also, a nice house on Lexington-av. Also, dwelling part, corner 24th-st. and 4th av. Rent $500. Also, a 3-story house on 32d-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 4th-av.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 48 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

STORE TO LET, OR LEASE FOR SALE.—The store No. 56 Reade-st., will be let until the 1st of May, 1860. Inquire of C. W. UNDERHILL, No. 119 William-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN RAILROAD STOCK OR BONDS.—A good improved farm of 116 acres in the State of New-York, about three hours' ride by Railroad from the City of New-York. Also, a first rate bond and mortgage for about $4,000. Bondsman lives in the City of New-York, and is very good; property worth five times the amount of the bond; together with some stock of a Western Company, said to be good. Inquire of
JOHN S. SUTHERLAND, No. 34 Pine-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT WOODBRIDGE, N. J.—145 acres in a high state of cultivation; over $2,000 was realized for fruit last season from it. It is well watered and in a perfectly healthy location, on high ground, and commands a fine view of Staten Island Sound. Upon it is a farm house and out buildings. A very large portion of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES VERY CHOICE LAND in Dunn County, Miss., near Mississippi River. Price per acre $4 cash; less than one half its present value. Address BURLLENT, *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 31 9th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st.; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 19 Wall-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The second Summer quarter will commence July 20. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payment made from the date of entrance.
JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.
REFERENCES—John Stevens, Esq., Mount Vernon; Rev. John C. Guldin, No. 122 Rivington-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers and instructors, also with pupils' books, &c. Teachers wishing desirable situations should make immediate application. A *Professor of Music wanted.*
SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens *Sept. 15. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting,* and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—MRS. L. E. LORD'S Boarding School for Young Ladies will open, at Montpelier, Vt., THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1857. Circulars to be had of the Principal, or Rev. WM. H. LORD.

THE MISSES ROSE RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 22d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE POCKET OF the subscriber, on the 17th inst., on board steamer *Empire State*, a WALLET containing a small sum of money and a promissory note, dated July 4, 1857, at six months, *for $626 50, signed by T. P. Howell & Co., Newark, N. J.,* payable to the order of B. F. Thompson & Co., Boston, Mass. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped.
B. F. THOMPSON & CO.
BOSTON, July 18, 1857.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. 406, Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the *Times* office. Pawnbrokers and Jewelers please stop the above.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, about 6 o'clock, a GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, on the 7th av., between 54 and 56th sts., probably—by a gentleman whose horse stumbled, causing him to fall. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of Messrs. T. & G. ACKERMAN, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The well known country seat of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits, including hot house grapes in full bearing. The house is an exceedingly convenient and comfortable cottage, very large and commodious, being about 100 feet front, and built in the best manner, and the out-buildings are of the very best character. The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view scarcely surpassed in the world; and if divided, a perpetual right of way over the splendid private avenue, upon the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts adjoining the avenue. The place is perfectly healthful, is not infested with mosquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public, of obtaining small country-seats of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection, upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner, at New-Haven, Ct.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN SOUTHampton, Mass., consisting of 45 acres of [illegible] lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with [illegible] barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble [illegible] and frescoed walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, [illegible] and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern [illegible] in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For address, terms, &c., apply to Dr. W. W. CUTLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and [illegible]. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 65 South-st., New-York.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,800 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—1,800 acres of land in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about 1½ hours' ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, and valuable clay beds, and a number of beautiful building sites. It will be sold together, or in separate parcels. This property has been in the Van Cortlandt family since the original grant by Royal Patent from William III. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 32 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and [illegible] and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, [illegible] &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyance waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONtaining about 20 acres of land, near [illegible], N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out-buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on the high grounds, and in a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and ease of access to New-York by steamboat or railroad. The [illegible] immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 130 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR lease, within one hour's drive of the City, and commanding a fine view of the Sound, with elegant lawn and drives, and select neighborhood; very convenient for all kinds of [illegible], stables, &c., kitchen above ground and every [illegible]. The situation is healthy, and handy for railroad and steamboats, and the rent not so much an object as a desirable tenant. It has recently been refitted, and is in complete order. Apply at No. 18 Exchange-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The house has been built by days' work, and is fitted up with all the modern improvements. There are two acres of ground connected with the premises, laid out with shrubbery. The place is well suited to a gentleman desiring a pleasant situation for a residence out of the City, and will be sold at a low price. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. SHAW, at No. 70 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on the old Albany post-road, [illegible] miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from [illegible], with from 4 to 8 acres of land. The house is new and large, with all the modern improvements, and is surrounded by a residence. It is [illegible] garden. Fine well of water. Would be exchanged for a first-class house in the City, if located right. Apply to BRUCE, ODELL & CO., No. 5 Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT WILL BE sold at public auction, at Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1857, a house and lot, situated in Prattsville, 35 miles west from Catskill. The lot contains 15¼ acres, including a large garden. The location and buildings render it desirable for a country residence or boarding school. For particulars address F. JAMES [illegible], Catskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence commanding a beautiful view of Long Island Sound, located in New Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. There is about one acre of land with choice fruit trees, and berries of excellent quality. For full particulars inquire of MARTIN & FALKERSON, Stationers, No. 207 Broadway-st.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA PLOTS—TELLERS POINT.—For Sale, splendid villa sites, adjoining the land of Dr. Underhill, commanding extensive and unsurpassed views up and down the river, belonging to the Van Cortlandt manor estate. For further particulars apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 32 Wall-st.

RAVENSWOOD FOR SALE.—THIS SPLENdid country seat, situated on the Connecticut River, four hours from New-York, will be sold on reasonable terms. Full particulars, with views of and from the premises, will be sent free of expense, by applying to T. W. RUSSELL, Portland, Conn.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL exchange for property in the eastern part of Brooklyn. A neat cottage with 11 lots of ground, pleasantly located in the village of Flatbush, 4 miles from Fulton Ferry; omnibuses every half hour. Inquire of A. B. DUNCOMB, on the premises, or at No. 16 Pine-st., New-York. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 5 to 25 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is pleasant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes walk from the station. Apply to or address D. BREWSTER, Dyckman's, New-York.

DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the other five miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. R. TATUM, Esq., No. 32 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE, NEAR the Sound, a private residence, containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to W. H. WEBSTER, steamer office, No. 36 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail.
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 81.)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Yellow and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of the cheapest and fashionable *style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in* all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, No. 68 and 40 Wooster-st., between Broome and Spring.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb enamel beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 444 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. S. PRESDER.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $50 to $100.
Gold Hunting *full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from* $50 to $200.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will *keep better time than any other Watches in this market.*
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
N. E. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MATCHED HORSES FOR SALE.—A FINE pair of road horses belonging to a gentleman who has owned them since they came to the City. Kind and stylish, dark bays, near 16-hands high, can trot together in 3 minutes or no sale. To be seen for 2 days at TURNURE'S stables, corner of 29th-st. and 4th-av.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.
Principal Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

H. E. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 25, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 48 Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham sts. [illegible] sale to the trade and others, the large and valuable stock of an old established concern, consisting of 4,000 linen and cotton sheets and pillow cases, 400 fine hair mattresses [illegible] 1,500 pounds hair, 100 bales moss, husk and seagrass, 100 bedsteads, 75 washstands, 1,000 damask and linen table cloths, napkins, doylies, &c.; [illegible] doylies, &c.; large quantity of [illegible] curtains, moreens, checks, prints, [illegible] table covers, extension tables, [illegible] bureaus, spring beds, counterpanes, quilts, [illegible] and pillows; 3,000 lbs. turkey feathers, [illegible] bales husk and other desirable goods. Also, at 1 o'clock, the lease and good will of the store to May 1, 1858, with fixtures, scales, weights, counters, &c. The whole will be sold without reserve, by order of the [illegible], to close the concern. Attention of hotel keepers and city owners is called to this extensive sale. The goods will be on exhibition one day before sale.

WILLIAM H. KNOX, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, &c., &c.—WILLIAM H. KNOX will sell THIS DAY (Friday), July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-room No. 9 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every description, comprising sofas, tete-a-tetes, sofa-beds, lounges and lounge beds, hair and grass mattresses and pillows, black walnut and oak extension and dining tables, [illegible] Voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany and rosewood 3-ply and ingrain carpets, Brussels do., oil paintings, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, curtains and cornices. Also, a large lot of jewelry, of all kinds. Sale positive.

WM. S. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. SAMUEL JONES. [illegible] will sell by order of the Assignee, on MONDAY, July 27, at 10 A. M., at No. 449 Canal-st., the [illegible] and Cap Store, consisting of straw goods, [illegible] furs, &c.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer, Office No. 300 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES. On FRIDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 589 and 591 Broadway, known as the "Chinese Billiard Rooms." Eighteen billiard tables, balls, cues, maces, and [illegible] belonging to the same.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $60,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which [illegible] the same period [illegible] which had been given for the original Bonds of $500,000, of which new [illegible] payable Jan. 1, 1859, and [illegible] till Jan. 1, 1865, and thus [illegible] within the period [illegible] this resolution the new [illegible] to the [illegible] for the old Bonds, [illegible] having [illegible] or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to [illegible] to exchange for them their old Bonds [illegible] and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum. The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who make the exchange will have a better choice as to the time during which they may [illegible] the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 31st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 31st instant. By order of the Board.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

ROBERT U. BOYD, Register.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE, AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, July [illegible], 1857.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE ONTARIO AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 29 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR ONE MILLION of dollars of the Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the tenth call of five per cent. thereon will be payable on Tuesday, the 28th inst., to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank.

By order of the Board.

E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange-place.

HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st., New-York, Monday, July 20, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—Bills of this and other broken Banks bought at the highest price for cash. Foreign gold and silver coin bought and sold. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland for sale. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 168 Chatham-st., corner New Bowery.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on City property in small or large sums; also $20,000 in one sum. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 21 Wall-st., 11 to 12 o'clock, or can address box No. 4,316 Post-Office, with particulars.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING IN THEIR possession any papers or effects of the late ALBERT SUMNER, of Newport, are requested to give notice of the same to GEORGE SUMNER, Boston, or to WALTER RUTHERFORD, No. 51 Wall-st.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No. 62 Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $100,000 of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HALSEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$[illegible]
Surplus June 1, 1857	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

This Company has taken a

TEMPORARY Office

for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 50 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the

Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.

B. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 150 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

300 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 30 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 4th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.

W. E. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

Oswego, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham-square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until August 1.—July 16, 1857.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, July 6, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, ALBANY, JULY 21, 1857.—DIVIDEND NO. 5.—The Trustees of the Old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank have this day declared a 6 per cent. dividend, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.

THOMAS W. OLCOTT, WILLIAM H. DE WITT, THOMAS OLCOTT, Trustees.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st. New-York, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent. payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 13, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.

ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., New-York, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 3 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO.

New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT E. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths, of every description, on the premises No. 78 John-st., and Nos. 31 and 33 Platt-st., New-York.

New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO.

New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 26 Broadway, New-York, and No. 129 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of C. M. SAXTON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES M. SAXTON, AUGUSTUS O. MOORE, HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

July 23, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the publishing business at their old stand, No. 140 Fulton-st.

CHARLES M. SAXTON, AUGUSTUS O. MOORE.

July 23, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF SUTPHEN & BREED has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. John B. Breed retiring therefrom. Mr. Ten Eyck Sutphen assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and collect the outstanding debts. TEN EYCK SUTPHEN, JOHN B. BREED.

New-York, July 18, 1857.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO MAGNIFICENTLY finished 7-octave rosewood Piano-fortes for sale, richly finished, with round corners, double serpentine bottoms, rich heavy moldings, full, rich tone; made by the most celebrated City makers, with full warrantee. Both are truly superb Pianos, and must be seen to be described and were taken in exchange for real estate at $450 each—price $265. Can be seen at the furniture-packing establishment in 6th-av., three doors from 40th-st., next door to the Tremont Hotel, after 7 A. M. till night; will be made an object for cash. N. B.—Will be packed for shipping. Apply Friday and Saturday.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 [illegible] House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $70, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $165. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Of most excellent tone and touch, warranted, will be disposed of at an immense sacrifice, the owner leaving town because of ill health. For particulars, apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, made by Hazelton & Brothers; has been in use but a short time; will be sold low.

A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.

Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK—For New-Haven, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:30, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) and 4:50 P. M.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50 P. M.

For Norwalk, 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Darien and Greenwich, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:30, 8:30, (Ex.) 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, (Ex.) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:30, 9:30 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.

CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45 P. M.; 4:30 P. M. (Ex.)

For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:30 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.

For New-London Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:30, 8:30 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.) 1:30, (Ex.) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)

From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M., (Ex.) 2:07, (Ex.) 7:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.)

From Norwalk, 6:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., (Ex.) 2:35, (Ex.) and 3, 5:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)

From Port Chester, 5:37, 6:43, 7:28, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.) 3:48, 6:37 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4:00 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 6 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2.25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30, 9:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—Excursion tickets to go to Philadelphia and return will be sold for the 11 A. M. train from New-York on each SATURDAY until the 1st of September next, at $4; Newark $3 50, good to return in any of the trains from Philadelphia up to TUESDAY, 7 A. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent N. J. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL: THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 6:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS FOR TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FARE TEN CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Friday, July 24, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 24, 6:10 A. M.
Saturday, July 25, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, July 25, 6 A. M.
Sunday, July 26, 9 A. M.	Saturday, July 25, 5 P. M.
Highlands and Ocean House only.	Sunday, July 26, 12 M.
Sunday, July 26, 5 P. M.	Highlands and Ocean House only.
Monday, July 27, 11½ A. M.	Monday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 28, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 29, 12½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 29, 7½ A. M.
Thursd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Thursd'y, July 30, 8 A. M.
	Sunday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.

The Laura will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Friday, July 24, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 24, 3 P. M.
Saturd'y, July 25, 8 A. M.	Saturd'y, July 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 26, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 27, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 27, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y, July 28, 12 M.
Wed'y, July 29, 8½ A. M.	Wed'y, July 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursd'y, July 30, 9 A. M.	Thursd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R. Fare, 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Thursday, July 23, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 24, 6¾ A. M.
Friday, July 24, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 25, 6¾ A. M.
Saturday, July 25, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 25, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, July 26, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, July 26, 5 P. M.	Monday, July 27, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 27, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.

Stages to all parts of the country.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—LANDing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. The fast and spacious steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., Pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 00	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 50	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 00

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. AMMON SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ames-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

The public are cautioned that no debt will be recognized as against the above boat or the owners, unless contracted on a written order of one of the owners.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DUNNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 37, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston $3 00

Fare to Newport 1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. (Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.

The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 1857	Wednesday, June 24 1857
Saturday, July 4 1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18 1857	Wednesday, July 22 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 1857
Saturday, Aug. 29 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 16 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24 1857

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. SHAW, 3,221 tons burthen;

INDIANA, Capt. BARKER, 2,324 tons burthen;

ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,516 tons burthen;

JASON, Capt. BRIMSON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 22, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, August 5, and the ARGO August 19.

For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130

Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110

Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8

NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 29.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday Aug. 1	Saturday Aug. 22
Saturday Sept. 12	Saturday Oct. 3

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First cabin $130 | Second cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $35. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New-Y'k.
NORTH STAR Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed. Aug. 19
ARIEL Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. [illegible], will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, [illegible] at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South [illegible] without delay by the fastest and direct [illegible], Augusta, Charleston, &c. Travelers will find [illegible] the expeditious routes. Fare [illegible] including state room, to Norfolk, $8; [illegible] steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this sultry season of the year, when every one feels the necessity of taking some antibilious and alterative medicine, the pure extract of Sarsaparilla will be found the most efficient remedy in the world for purifying the blood, regulating the secretions, and insuring the healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,

Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives

Health and vigor to the frame,

And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Depot No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, (Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other. Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—Now [illegible] the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. E. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is a remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it not invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c.* Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 290 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c. of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATment of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 389 Post-Office.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

TO MEDICINE DEALERS.—LOOK OUT FOR counterfeits of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. Moore, and never buy them of F. C. Wells & Co., for we do not supply them with our Pills. The name and signature of A. J. WHITE & CO. are on all the genuine Dr. Morse's Pills. Our signature is the test. For sale also by BARNES & PARK. A. J. WHITE & CO. Sole proprietors, No. 50 Leonard-st., New-York.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A sure native remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $3. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.—EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island and Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 7 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON E. WELLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE against JOHN LANE.—To the above named defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eight dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest on four hundred and twenty-six dollars and fourteen cents, part thereof, from the 20th day of December, 1856, and interest on one hundred and thirty-nine dollars [illegible] cents, part thereof, from the 15th day of February, 1857, and interest on forty-two dollars and sixteen cents, other part thereof, from the 18th day of [illegible], 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June [illegible], 1857.

W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 2d day of July, 1857.

jy3-law6wF W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PETER VAN ZANDT LANE and WILLIAM E. GUILD against ROBERT P. RIKER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ROBERT P. RIKER, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of June, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City New-York, in the County of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-four cents, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. S. T. FREEMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy10-law6wF

BY EDMUND W. KINGSLAND, SURROGATE of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey. ALLEN SUTTON, having made application to me by writing, setting forth that JOHN I. SUTTON, late of Fairfield County, in the State of Connecticut, had died intestate, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted in this State, and praying an order to show cause, I do hereby order that all persons interested do show cause before me, at the surrogate's office of the County of Hudson, on the 27th day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why letters of administration of the estate of said JOHN I. SUTTON should not be granted to the said ALLEN SUTTON, and that this order be published in the New-York *Daily Times*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, for four weeks (once a week) preceding said day. Dated June 26, 1857.

jy3-lawfwF E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned, the administratrix, at the office of F. J. Joachimssen, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857.

je19-law6mF SARAH TRAITEL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEBER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. [illegible] Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twenty-third day of November next. Dated May [illegible], 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEBER, Administratrix.

my29-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of the town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. T. & C. W. CHURCH, at Fort Hamilton, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1857.

ja23-law6mF MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH F. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 107 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 28, 1857.

ap24-law6mF JOHN B. LANDON, Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents, and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

E. G. RANGE, Register.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY FORbids all persons from trusting or giving credit to my wife, children, or any person connected with my family, without my written order. No debts contracted in my family, or said to be for my family, will be paid by me, without the above obligation.

E. R. JACKSON, No. 189 Hester-st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, New-York, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the New Reservoir of the Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

62,800 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.

70,000 cubic yards of puddle.

850,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.

300,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.

21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.

47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

850 cubic yards of concrete.

550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.

234,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 4th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.

A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.

Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 5, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. 35 in 13th-st., near 6th-av.

The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.

Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. 35 in the XVth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets.

The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the School Officers.

SAMUEL HOTALING, M. N. BLAKEMAN, JAMES D. OLIVER, Building Committee.

New-York, July 23, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 28th, for painting the main building of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the hall of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Building and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward.

A. L. DECAMP, No. 212 Front-st.,

JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, No. 2 Lispenard-st.,

WILLIAM KEMBLE, No. 24 Beach-st.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk. *pro tem.*

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE combines economy of fuel, durability, purity of air, safety from fire, and is the cheapest and best apparatus, for warming and ventilating in use. A circular of prices, with drawings and full explanations, will be forwarded by request. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 426 Broadway, corner White-st., New-York. This furnace has been thoroughly tested the past two Winters.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra hard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES.

Price, $[illegible] and $[illegible].

PRATT'S PATENT.—These machines are warranted to give satisfaction. If persons wishing to purchase will call and see them and their work, they will need no praise from us. They are called the ladies' companion. Call and see them at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MACHINERY AT AUCTION.—A LARGE and valuable lot of lathes, planers, drilling and screw-cutting machines, steam engine, boilers, foundry tools and other machinery will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Eta Foundry and Machine Works, two blocks below the Atlantic Dock and near Buttermilk Channel, in the city of Brooklyn.

Catalogues are ready. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE W. STANTON, No. 10 West 27th-st., or to BRAINARD & RICE, Attorneys, &c., No. 41 Wall-st.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Judging from the letter of Alderman Wilson [illegible] would suppose [illegible] and all the other villains, [illegible] should occupy cells in the State Prison, [illegible] in a warmer [illegible]. Alderman Wilson gave as his opinion that the lives of respectable citizens were not safe; he knew robberies and rapes were of nightly occurrence on and around the Battery, and intimated that the Police were not willing and able to protect the citizens.

These representations induced one of our reporters—a courageous fellow, who stands six feet in his stockings, after mature deliberation, to imperil his life Wednesday evening in a tour of inspection through the Ward—that he might see and believe for himself. He started about 8 o'clock, and first sauntered among the tall warehouses and banks in the eastern part of the district. He saw nothing to alarm him there, although he was on the qui vive for robbers, rapers, and other fellows, and may possibly have been [illegible] without any cause. On the sidewalks, at the doors of the [illegible], men were sitting and smoking their pipes, and women, who seemed to be [illegible], and children playing on the walks, [illegible] the men's children. They all [illegible] in our reporter's eyes, and he was [illegible] they were not robbers, but [illegible] buildings. Going on, he came [illegible] the Police Station-house, over Franklin Market. He entered there and found Sergeant [illegible], the officer in command, highly [illegible] at the condition of his quarters, which have just been [illegible] from the state of dirt and dilapidation in which they were transferred, and are as [illegible] in size, cleanliness and good ventilation [illegible]. The Sergeant reported the district very quiet, more so than it had been for a long time [illegible], and our reporter's observations did not belie [illegible].

Next our reporter went to the Battery. Here he [illegible] a long time, walking through all the avenues, [illegible] of all that passed. Crowds of children were at play—"tag" predominating. Women with babies were [illegible] on the grass plats, and women without male protectors were enjoying the breeze from the river. Men sat on the benches, some smoking, some talking, and others lay sleeping on the grass. No screams were heard from outraged women or garotted men, but all was quiet as a country village on a Sunday.

Whatever fears our reporter had felt for his personal safety were now all dispelled, and he decided next to walk through Greenwich and Washington streets, which he safely accomplished. In Greenwich-street, at the lower end, the same quiet prevailed, the lager-bier saloons were open, and Germans with their "[illegible]" [illegible] quenching their inevitable thirst. Ex-Capt. [illegible]'s portly figure, in shirt-sleeves, was [illegible] his porter-house, but no crowd was [illegible]. The street grew more thronged and noisy as he passed further along and in front of No. 219 Greenwich-street, near the corner of Rector-street a number of young men were collected before a porter-house. This he found was the Wood head-quarters of the Ward, kept by Ex-Capt. Mike Murray, and the rendezvous of the ticket-swindlers and emigrant-runners for which the Ward is famous. And these are Alderman Wilson's friends, so certainly they were not the murderers one might suppose them at first glance to be. The only noise he heard in Greenwich-street proceeded from them, however, but that was not [illegible] the interference of the Police. In the [illegible] sailor dance-houses were in full blast, but there was nothing unusual in that. Morris-street, where the Alderman lives, was as quiet and deserted as a churchyard at midnight. At the Sub-Station-house in Trinity-place they reported no disturbances, but Sergeant Silva, who commanded, said that at the sunset roll-call an addition of ten had been made to the eight Policemen who have preserved order in that District for the last week.

Our reporter at midnight left the Ward under the firm conviction that Alderman Wilson's letter was written for buncombe, and that rapes and robberies were not so common after all.

The Alumni of the Free Academy—A Students' Aid Fund Instituted.

The Fifth Annual meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The President, Mr. Robert G. Kimball, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School, was in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. Charles H. Pratt, and adopted.

A Committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported a resolution in favor of appropriating a fund for the assistance of young men in the Free Academy, who need aid while pursuing their studies.

After considerable debate the resolution was adopted by a large majority, together with the act presented with it, prescribing the manner in which it shall be carried out. This fund is to be raised by voluntary subscriptions of members of the Alumni, and to be called the "Student's Aid Fund." It is to be placed in the hands of five Trustees, whose terms of service, determined by lot, expire in one, two, three, four and five years respectively, each vacancy to be [illegible] as soon as it occurs. At least one of the Trustees must be a tutor or resident graduate in the institution. The Trustees are to extend the benefit of the trust to such students as they shall elect, and their accounts are to be examined by an Auditing Committee of three elected annually. The amounts subscribed, the recipients of the bounty and the amount received, are not to be made known by the Trustees except in special cases. The report of Committee on Constitutional Amendments was read by its Chairman, Mr. Alfred G. Compton, and adopted. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees of the Students' Aid Fund: John Hardy, Franklin S. Rising, Joseph R. Anderson, Alfred G. Compton and C. L. Holt. Messrs. James L. Van Buren, James W. Mason and Charles H. Pratt.

The officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:

President—James M. Sterns.
Secretary—Samuel C. R. Jellife.
Executive Committee at large—William Cruikshank, A. A. Alvord, Hugh McFarlane.
Class Representatives—James R. Brant, class of 1853; F. D. Moulton, class of 1854; S. B. House, class of 1855; Russell Sturgis, class of 1856; Smith Bloomfield, class of 1857.

After some further unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

The Class of 1855 dined together at Delmonico's last evening.

New-York Free Academy.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, JULY, 1857.

The following schedule contains the number of students admitted to the Free Academy at the annual examination for admission, just closed, the number rejected and the Schools from which they were sent:

SCHEDULE.

Grammar School No.	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. Admitted.	No. Rejected.
I	2	1	1
II	5	4	1
IV	3	1	2
VII	4	3	1
XI	11	9	2
XII	3	2	1
XIV	7	4	3
XVII	7	7	0
XVIII	4	3	1
XIX	3	2	1
XX	3	3	0
XXIII	3	3	0
XXIX	3	2	1
XXXI	1	0	1
XXXIV	4	3	1
XXXV	46	39	7
XXXVI	1	1	0
XXXVII	2	2	0
XL	75	71	4
XLI	8	8	0
XLII	13	10	3
XLIV	15	13	2
XLV	28	23	5
XLVIII	7	6	1
XLIX	9	7	2
Totals	262	227	35

Number admitted 227
Number rejected 35

Total number of Applicants 262

Of the number of those admitted *one hundred and forty-three* chose the study of the Ancient Languages, and *eighty-three* chose the study of the Modern Languages. One chose the partial course.

J. OAKLEY NODYNE, Register, &c.
Free Academy, Wednesday, July 21, 1857.

Free Academy.—At the late commencement of the Free Academy, which was held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, the following gentlemen were admitted to honors.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates:

Cleveland Abbe,	Wm. M. Donman,	Patrick McMullen,
[illegible] Babcock,	David G. Fanning,	Sam. Maxwell, Jr.,
[illegible] Banning,	Samuel R. Fisk,	Oscar Myers,
Joseph W. Barr,	George E. Hawes,	John E. Roberts,
Smith Bloomfield,	Sam. C. R. Jellife,	S. Van Doosen,
James J. [illegible],	Chas. H. Kitchel,	

The Degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on the following candidates:

Chas. T. Brush,	J. H. [illegible],	Nathan Solomons,
J. L. Van Buren,	G. W. Van [illegible],	Adolph Werner.
	E. Pepperell Wheeler, A. B.	

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates:

Jos. Anderson,	R. G. Kimball,	Robert F. Weir,
Edmund Belcher,	T. A. Little, Jr.	Chas. H. White,
Edwd T. Corwin,	George Nixon,	Elijah Ward,
J. Mel. Horton,	George E. Pond,	E. K. Wightman.

The Degree of Master of Sciences was conferred upon the following candidates:

Eugene Douglass, George White, Jr.

What the Lady Doctors are Doing.

The Infirmary and Dispensary for Women and Children, No. 64 Bleecker-street, which was opened last May, in Anniversary Week, bids fair to grow into a flourishing institution. The managers, with a mortal horror of debt, quite unusual in similar enterprises, have commenced operations on a scale commensurate with their present means—a favorable augury of final success. They have ambitious plans for the future, but they are content to reach them by a natural growth, instead of the usual forcing system.

The house—a plain, substantial-looking Knickerbocker building, sans marble front and fancy ornaments—is well adapted to their present needs, and looks as fresh and clean as if just swept by the proverbial new broom. The rooms are large, airy, and commodiously furnished, the *cuisine* plain, substantial and wholesome, and the nursing good, if one may judge from the physiognomy of the motherly-looking dames who have charge of that department. Taken as a whole, the establishment has an exceedingly homelike air, which must be peculiarly comfortable to its inmates.

The Hospital Department, which contains a limited number of beds, is arranged for the reception of free patients, and also for those who think it worth while to pay a small weekly sum for better medical care and attendance than their means or convenience will permit them to procure at their own homes. This department has now some five or six inmates, with the expectation of more.

The Dispensary is doing the thriving business which the immediate vicinity of a large poor neighborhood would reasonably warrant, and has already numbered some two hundred out-patients. This is open every morning, and is attended by Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell and Marie E. Zakrzewski.

Dr. Zakrzewski is the resident physician—a position for which her former extensive hospital practice especially qualifies her; having been for several years Chief *Accoucheuse* in the Royal Hospital of Berlin, of which city she is a native; besides, since graduating at the Cleveland Medical College, Ohio. She is an enthusiast in her profession, and is of the timber from which good artists are made. She is aided by the Drs. Blackwell, with Drs. Willard, Parker, Taylor and Kissam, for consulting physicians.

The institution is a fine thing for the female medical students, who have hitherto been debarred the advantages of hospital practice; and their attendance testifies that they rightly estimate the privilege. And if the proposed project of training a corps of efficient nurses prove successful, it will be fully appreciated by all who know the luxury of a quiet tread and gentle manner in a sick room. The plan is well laid, and only needs a refreshing shower of endowments and donations to hasten its growth materially. Indeed, the lady doctors seem to be fast gaining ground among us. New-York numbers Drs. Blackwell, Zakrzewski, Fowler, and many beside; in Boston, Drs. Harriet K. Hunt, Clarke, and some twenty others are practicing with good success; Philadelphia supports several more, and the New-England, Penn, and Cleveland Colleges, are fast scattering their graduates over the land. But the friends of the movement are anxious to make New York the great centre for the medical education of women. We understand that the effort will be made during the ensuing Winter, by the managers of the Infirmary, to obtain an endowment from the State similar to those granted to kindred institutions by the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

☞ A flag-staff on the roof of the Brandreth House, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, was struck by lightning during the storm yesterday afternoon, shortly before 2 o'clock. The clap of thunder which occurred at the time was particularly loud, shaking the windows of houses, and frightening the lady-inmates almost into fits. The flag-staff was shivered into a thousand pieces, which fell in a shower on the astonished and alarmed pedestrians beneath. It is singular that no damage was done to the building, and no person received the least injury.

Smuggled Watches and Jewelry.—A lot of gold watches and jewelry, which a man named Jonas Simbold attempted to smuggle into port on board the *City of Washington*, about a month since, were yesterday sold at auction, pursuant to an order of the Collector of the Port. The goods were appraised at $1,250, but they realized at the sale only a trifle above $600. As usual in such cases, the goods were forfeited to the Government. The Collector has instructed the United States District-Attorney to prosecute Mr. Simbold to recover the penalty of three times the value of the goods seized.

New Catholic Parish Church in New-York.

The *Freeman's Journal*, of this week, announces that Archbishop Hughes "has secured a site for a new church on the north side of Thirty-first-street, a little west of Ninth-avenue. The lots purchased make a front of 165 feet, and are half the depth of the block; thus affording room for a more spacious church than any yet built in the western part of the City. Every effort has been made by the zealous Pastors of St. Columba's Church (Twenty-fifth-street) and of the Church of the Holy Cross (Forty-second-street) *to enable the increasing multitudes of Catholics*, who are fast filling up that part of the City, to *be present at the sacred mysteries inside of the church*; but these efforts have only made more manifest the necessity of the erection of another and even more spacious church for the members who cannot now gain admission. The place selected is in a most *convenient position, in the midst of the people* for whom the church is to be built, and between the churches already mentioned. The new church is to be placed under the invocation of St. Michael the Archangel. The charge of the new parish and of building the new church has been given to Rev. A. J. Donnelly, who will receive from the Archbishop the proper instructions to appeal to the Catholics of New-York for their coöperation."

This church completed, there will be twenty-seven Catholic Parish Churches in this City.

The Mechanics' Institute.—The Philosophical Club of the Mechanics' Institute held a regular meeting at their rooms No. 220 Fourth-avenue—Prof. Mapes in the Chair.

The subject of engraving was considered, and many important facts were stated by the President and others. The subject of Bank-Note engraving, with the abuses said to have grown out of the use of engraved paper bills of credit commonly known as Bank bills, was made a specialty by Mr. Roosevelt, who quoted the saying of the early fathers of the Republic against paper money. The subject for the next regular meeting is the "Origin and History of the Submarine Telegraph." Some important facts will be set forth, and an interesting time may be expected. The attendance was large.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you do me the favor to correct a report in your paper of this morning, in reference to the inquest held upon the body of a burglar shot by a young lady at Clifton, Staten Island, in which it was stated that I held the inquest. Not being a resident of Staten Island, and consequently having no jurisdiction, I did not hold the inquest, and knew nothing of it till I saw the Times of this day. I am informed by Coroner Aaron Vanderbilt that he held the inquest.

Respectfully yours, WM. B. MEECH,
Justice of Third District Court, New-York.
July 23, 1857.

No Forty Thieves in Mackerelville.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We wish you to contradict the statement which appeared in your paper of Monday, to the effect that a party called the Dead Rabbits came up to have a fight with the Forty Thieves and the Atlantic Blues. We wish to inform you that there is no such party in the neighborhood as the Forty Thieves; that the party supposed to be the Dead Rabbits were seen in gangs going down Thirteenth-street to Avenue B, as was reported, to assist the Atlantic Blues to raise a riot with a party of young men on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue A.

As to the gathering of stones on the house-tops, it was no such thing. The police came to the corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue A and spoke to the party, who dispersed, and the police went about their business unmolested, as the report made to Sergt. Gilbert of the Seventeenth Ward. The person that made the report is willing to go before him at any time and satisfy the public that it was no such thing as to raise a sham battle to assault the police.

WILLIAM ROLAND.

The late Fatal Railroad Accident.—Coroner Hills held an inquest, on Thursday, at the Twelfth Ward Police Station, upon the body of Thos. Higgins, the lad who the day previous was crushed to death by being run over, near One Hundred and Sixth-street, by a train of Harlem Railroad cars. The evidence showed that deceased, with two other boys, on Wednesday morning started to take a walk, and proceeded for some distance on the railroad track. When they reached the bridge the boys saw a train coming down, and two of them took refuge upon the wall, the other, deceased, stepped upon the up-track, and another train, unperceived by him until too late, came along and crushed him. The evidence further showed that the engineer gave a long signal whistle to alarm deceased, and reversed the wheels of the locomotive, but could not come to a full stop in time to prevent the fatal occurrence. The Jury, after a few moments' deliberation, returned a verdict of "accidental death." Deceased was a native of Ireland, 14 years of age.

The late Supposed Homicide in Thirty-second-street.—Coroner Connery yesterday concluded the inquest upon the body of an intemperate and reckless woman named Magher, who, some days ago, was found at her residence, the basement of No. 178 East Thirty-second-street. It was at first supposed that she had been beaten to death, but no proof that such was the case was adduced, and the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That Mrs. Magher, the deceased, came to her death by repeated falls on Saturday, the 18th inst., while in a state of intoxication, and while she was in an altercation with Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Mulligan and Mrs. Lynch, in the basement of No. 178 East Thirty-second-street. The Jury have no proof that the deceased was beaten by any one."

On the rendition of the verdict, the three women mentioned in it, who had been arrested, were discharged from custody. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 40 years of age.

Run over by Fire Engines and Killed.—On Wednesday night Hugh Sherran, a young man, while running with the members of Hose Company No. 60, to a fire at the Merchants' Exchange, was knocked down in Broadway, opposite the Park, and run over by one or more engines, which were immediately behind him. He was picked up and taken to the New York Hospital, having sustained the fracture of several ribs and other internal injuries, and soon after midnight died. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body, and the occurrence being shown to have been purely accidental, the Jury rendered a verdict to that effect. The deceased was a scene-shifter at one of the Theatres.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held, on Thursday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Thomas McGarry, a native of Ireland, 39 years of age, who died from the effects of injuries accidentally received. It appears that, on the 9th inst., deceased was engaged, with others, upon the new building Nos. 52 and 54 Walker-street, when a rope which fastened one of the derricks gave way, and the derrick fell upon him, breaking his legs and injuring him internally. He died of his injuries on Wednesday night. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased has left a wife and family.

Burglary and Recovery of Stolen Goods.—On last Sunday night a gang of boys broke into the store of Mr. L. Wood, No. 257 Water-street, and stole a model of a vessel, a quantity of copper bolts, brass, lead, and solder, to the value of $127, in all. The next day Mr. Wood advertised a reward for the model, and soon the father of one of the boys brought the model, and saying that his son had bought it, asked for the reward. The matter was investigated and the result was that two boys named Joseph McCarty and Robert McGrath were arrested as the burglars, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of a junk-shop keeper who had bought most of the stolen property of the boys.

Rowdyism—Rescuing a Prisoner.—On Wednesday night a row took place among a number of 'longshoremen in Coenties-slip, and policemen Hogan and Kleiner arrested a man named Bresslan, one of the principals. The officers were conducting their prisoner to the Station-house, when they were followed and attacked by a gang of his friends, and he was taken from their custody. Assistance was procured from the Station-house and pursuit was given to the rowdies, but they fled in different directions and escaped arrest.

Another Ticket Swindle.—Isaiah Silver, *alias* Tapscott, was arrested on Thursday, charged with swindling Mr. Abner Humphrey, of Rome, N. Y., out of $31 in the sale to him of a ticket of passage to London, on board a vessel which had sailed before the ticket was bought. The accused was arrested at the ticket-office where he held forth, in Cedar-street, near West-street, and was held to bail by Justice Welsh to answer the charge.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown boy, about 14 years of age, was found on Thursday, in the North River, near the foot of One hundred and Thirteenth-street, and an inquest was held upon it by Coroner Hills, and a verdict of "Supposed Drowning," rendered. The deceased had no clothing on his person except woolen pants and white shirt. The body appears to have been in the water about ten days.

Attempt at Rape.—Frederick Dopke, a German, was, on Thursday, arrested, charged with having, on the 19th inst., broken open the bedroom-door of Emile Brant, a girl residing at No. 45 Whitehall-street, and, by force, attempting to violate her person. Her screams brought assistance, and the outrage was prevented. The accused was committed for examination.

Fatal Fall on a Vessel.—An inquest was held on Thursday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Leonard Downey, a native of Ireland, 23 years of age, who died from injuries received on [illegible] by accidentally falling into the hold of a [illegible] at the foot of [illegible]. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Burglary.—The store of Messrs. [illegible] No. 188 South-street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and [illegible] the thieves succeeded in getting only $3 for their trouble. No arrest.

[illegible] was arrested about ten days ago, charged by his mistress with the commission of a series of burglaries and counterfeiting operations, as previously published, was, on Thursday, fully committed for trial.

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
G. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]
A Refuge.—It is a blessed thing to make and sell a good medicine. Every day brings to light some great cure effected with
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
An only son saved by them from the grasp of death, to bless the lingering days of an aged mother; a father restored to health when every means had failed; a mother saved from the grave. These facts are a refuge for the sick if viewed aright. Brandreth's Pills are daily verifying these statements; personal reference given in every grade of society. Remember they cure because they purify the blood. Principal office, No. 43 Brandreth Building. Sold also at *Cushman's, Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street*; at No. 241 Hudson-street, and No. 296 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
A Word to Persons in Delicate Health.—Many delicate constitutions suffer from the laying aside of flannels on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty is both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting
RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,
composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.
JAMES E. RAY, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—The imitations of this famous perfume die as fast as they spring up. Public opinion strangles them at their birth, while this peerless cosmetic and refreshing scent increases in favor daily, and is becoming what it has been for fifteen years in Spanish America, the most popular of all floral essences. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]
Purdy's National Theatre.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."—Ladies, don't forget this evening and tomorrow night will afford the only opportunity of witnessing this wonderful piece, in consequence of other engagements of the Howard family. This neat and comfortable theatre has been crowded every night of their present engagement, and would continue so for some time, no doubt, could they remain. A comic pantomime, "The Frisky Cobbler," and burlesque of "Pizarobus," make up to-night's bill.

[Advertisement.]
SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.
It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water that for medical uses and as a beverage it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Dépôt, No. 88 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c.
Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars. G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]
☞ With the thermometer at 90, some men seek the shady side, and some the river side, to keep cool, but we make choice of the inside, of Ray's Zephyr Under Vests—sold at No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street—the lightest and coolest and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—The diseases of the flesh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as excoriated sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, salt-rheum, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this ointment, as well as the angriest ulcers, and all kinds of wounds and contusions.

[Advertisement.]
Pleasant Summer Route for Hartford via Long Island Sound and Connecticut River.—The splendid steamer *Granite State*, Capt. J. King, leaves Peck Slip for the above this day, Friday, at 4 P. M. Fare only $1 50; no charge for berths. Regular days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

[Advertisement.]
☞ To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron compounded with sugar, forms J. R. Stafford's Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Flushing Female College Commencement.—This institution, which was endowed with full college powers by the last Legislature, closed a very prosperous year with the commencement exercises yesterday. On Tuesday evening Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., delivered an able discourse to the graduating class on "The Contest of Life," from the text, "I have fought the good fight." Wednesday evening a large number of the elite of Flushing assembled in the College Chapel, and listened to sundry musical exercises, most of which were of a high order and showed thorough and accurate training.

Yesterday morning the Annual Address was delivered by Prof. Crooks, formerly of Dickinson College but now of this City. The Graduates' Essays were read, and the ladies received their degree, not "Mistress of Hearts," but the regular orthodox corporate degree authorized by the Legislature, "Mistress of English Literature."

Mr. Johnson's Case.—Drs. Valentine Mott, Carnochan, Isaacs, Mason, and Gilbert, held a consultation yesterday on the case of David Johnson, Jr., yesterday reported. The result of the consultation as expressed by Prof. Carnochan was that the sixth cervical vertebra is fractured. The paralysis is owing to compression and injury of the spinal marrow, by the dislocation of the bodies of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ.

It was decided that no operation would be advisable, unless extravasation of blood should take place materially involving the surrounding parts. Johnson is the gentleman who was injured by diving from a great height into the water of a bath in Williamsburg.

NEW-JERSEY.

Railroad and Ferry Improvements in Jersey City.

The Railroad Companies having their terminus in Jersey City, are about to erect some new buildings, of which an account is given below. The projected improvements will cover an area of nearly twenty acres of newly-made land, extending from the late water-line, Hudson-street, as far into the river as permitted by law. Five spacious and costly Ferry-houses are to be built, into which the New Jersey Railroad tracks will be continued. The large Ferry-house on the south side is being extended about two hundred feet to Hudson-street, and will be finished with brick. It will be three hundred and twenty feet long, and one hundred and three feet wide, until it reaches Hudson-street, where it will be widened so as to present a front of one hundred and twenty-five feet.

The building is to be two stories high, with a circular roof, and two handsome towers at each angle. There will be room for a double track, business offices, restaurants, and other accommodations. The new ferry-houses adjoining on the south side, were built for the especial use of the residents of Jersey City and vicinity. From these buildings to Hudson-street, the carriage way is wide and open, and paved with the Belgian pavement. On each side of the carriage-way are flagged side-walks, about four yards wide, lighted with gas. There are five ferry-slips or landing places, four of which are in constant use. Besides the five ferry-boats now running on this line, the *General Darcy* will be added. She will commence her trips in about two weeks. The railroad track [illegible] will be continued over Hudson-street from the [illegible] dépôt, and the dépôt now on the west side of Hudson-street will be removed to the south side of the ferry premises, and occupied for warehousing and other purposes. The New-York and Erie dépôt, it is understood, together with its appurtenances, will be removed in about one year to the Long Dock, where that Company is now preparing to erect the necessary buildings for their accommodation. Since the Erie Company has made the terminus of its road in Jersey City, and water from the Passaic River has been introduced, the long-considered plan of filling the Bay between Hoboken and Jersey City, has been rapidly progressing.

The hills between these two cities have been divided by the Erie track, leading to the Long Dock, and will probably be used in filling in the bay above stated. Already, several streets have been made by filling in over the marsh between the two cities, and dikes have also been formed for the convenience of foot travelers from one city to the other. Another dike has been constructed, leading from Hoboken to Bergen, so as to protect the carriage way between those two places from the overflow of water from the bay. All that marsh north and west of Jersey City is gradually filling in, and buildings of various descriptions are erecting there, and some predict that within a few years, the whole of that district will be built upon, and swell the population of Hudson County by at least 20,000. It is contemplated by the owners of land under water in the bay, in due time, to construct large piers and wharves for shipping and other purposes.

In the year 1804, the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey granted the first Charter to the Jersey City Ferry Company, to establish a ferry from Grand-street to the foot of Courtlandt-street, in this City. Anthony Dey, Richard Varick, and John Radcliffe, composed the Company. They built four large row boats for the purpose of conveying passengers across the Hudson to this City. After using these for one year, a boat was built and put in their place propelled by horse power, and about a year after two new steamboats were put on the ferry, shortly *after the introduction of steam navigation* by Robert Fulton. These boats were named the *Little York* and *Jersey*. The former a year afterwards burst her boilers while crossing the Hudson, killing the Captain and a number of passengers. The novelty of steamboats at that time largely increased the travel, and shortly after they found it necessary to build another and larger boat. In 1834 they sold out to the Jersey Associates.

The ferry was then removed to the foot of York-street, and continued to run from that place until 1838, when it was again removed to the foot of Montgomery-street, its present site.

In the year 1835 the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt was located at the foot of Bergen Hill, and the passengers from Philadelphia were brought from the Hill in cars drawn over the track by horses to the ferry. The next year the passengers were brought through without changing cars at Bergen Hill.

The New-Jersey Railroad at that time leased the ferry property, and continued to lease it from the Jersey Associates up to 1853, when they purchased the fee for the sum of $500,000. Since then they have erected two fine ferry-houses on this side of the river at a cost of $15,000.

School Matters at New-Brunswick.—By the General School law of the State of New-Jersey, the township of New Brunswick is divided into twelve School Districts. District No. 1 comprises the city and seven tenths of all the pupils between the ages of five and eighteen, within its limits. It has a Board of Education of twelve members, of which M. F. Webb, Esq., is President, which has a separate organization of its own. The Board is empowered to expend as much money as they please for each scholar, provided they obtain a two-third vote in the District. In the other Districts the expenditures are limited to $3 to each scholar. The first annual exhibition of the New-Brunswick Public School No. 1, [illegible] Principal, took place a few days since. A large audience assembled in the new school edifice. The pupils exhibited gratifying proficiency, and everything passed off pleasantly. This School was the first one started upon the Public School system, and its friends are highly pleased with the success which has attended their efforts.

Encampment.—The National Guard, Captain Van Houten, of Hoboken, will encamp near Hackensack on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week. They will number about forty muskets, and will be visited during the encampment by a number of the principal officers of the militia of the State.

The Carmen.—The Jersey City Common Council has established an ordinance regulating carmen. They must be citizens of the United States, and must have resided six months in Jersey City. The license fee is $1 50. The price for removing loads of furniture is $1; for brick, lime and sand, 20 cents; for other loads, 25 cents per load.

The Yacht Maria.—This famous water-craft, which has been upon the stocks during the past three months for repairs, was launched yesterday morning in fine style. About 100 persons were on board of her, and a large collection of persons on shore were spectators. The *Maria* has been thoroughly scraped and painted upon the outside. Another week will be required to finish her interior decorations. The statement made some time since, that her rig was to be changed from sloop to schooner, was incorrect.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

☞ For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 23.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	91½	50	Harlem Railroad	10
2,000	do	91½	200	Harlem R. R. Pref.	28
5,000	Missouri State 6s	79½	200	Reading R. R.	[illegible]
4,000	Louisiana St. 6s	84	200	do	74⅝
7,000	do	83½	200	do	74¾
2,500	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90½	400	do	74
5	Bank of Commerce	105	100	La C. & Mil. R. R.	41¾
5	Bank Com. Scrip	104¾	100	do	41
5	Am. Ex. Bank	110½	100	do	41
45	do	110½	250	do	40½
10	Met. Bank	106½	50	do	41½
18	do	105½	107	Mich. So. & N. I. RR	46½
20	Park Bank	103½	50	do	47
20	do	103	400	do	46
45	B'k of St. of N. Y.	105½	50	do	46
100	Canton Co.	20½	100	do	46½
200	do	20½	100	do	46½
300	do	20½	50	do	46
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	56½	100	do	[illegible]
50	do	57	11	do	[illegible]
10	do	56½	50	do	[illegible]
200	do	56½	250	do	[illegible]
1500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84	100	do	[illegible]
100	do	84	100	do	[illegible]
150	do	84	100	do	[illegible]
100	do	84	200	do	47½
100	do	84	50	do	[illegible]
100	do	83½	100	do	[illegible]
100	do	83½	100	do	[illegible]
500	do	83½	300	do	[illegible]
5	do	84½	70	Ill. C. [illegible]	118
500	do	84	110	do	118½
20	Erie R. R.	34½	20	Cle. C. & C. R. R.	97
729	do	34½	40	do	96½
525	do	34½	100	Ga. & Chicago R.R.	97¼
300	do	34½	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	58½
100	do	34½	300	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	92¼
100	do	34½	50	do	92½
200	do	34½	5	Wis. L. Shore R. R.	50
100	do	34½	35	C. B. & Q'ncy R. R.	82
200	do	35	500	Mich. Cen. R. R.	83
200	do	35	27	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	119
300	do	34½	50	Penn. Coal Co.	85
50	do	34½	85	Pac. Mail Steam. Co	74¾
50	do	34½			
150	do	34½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86½	50	Mil. & Miss. RR.	56
7,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	97½	10	do	56
50	Panama R. R.	96	50	La Co. & Mil. R.	40
200	do	91½	100	do	39½
50	Gal. & Chic. RR.	97	50	do	40
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	46	100	do	39½
100	do	47	50	do	37½
210	do	46½	300	N. Y. Central R.	84
200	do	46	100	do	84
50	do	46	200	do	84
100	do	46½	200	Reading R'd	74
100	Clv. & Tol. R. R.	58	100	do	73½
100	do	58	100	do	74
750	do	57½	400	Erie Railroad	34
100	do	57½	400	do	34½
100	do	57½	200	do	34½
500	do	57	10	Mich. S. & N. I. pf. sk.	79½
18	C., Col. & Cin. R. R.	96½			

Thursday, July 23—P. M.

The day has been one of unusual quiet in Money affairs. Demand loans come easy to the Brokers at 7 ₩ cent., and in some instances are had on select collaterals at 6 ₩ cent. Prime paper is not abundant, out of Bank, and the Discount Brokers take strictly first-class names, at 8@8½ at 80 to 90 days, and 8¾@9 ₩ cent. at 90 days to *6 months*. *Fair lists of paper go at 10@12 ₩ cent.* The Fall trade in Dry Goods does not open very brisk, though a good many Southern and South-western buyers are looking through the market. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day are $243,608; payments, 178,109; balance this afternoon, $11,352,107, against $11,346,980 at the close of last week. The Government disbursements keep well up with the unusually large income through the Custom-House, and this continued advance of a large accumulation in the Sub-Treasury, renders the export demand for Gold, which this week will reach about two millions of dollars,—including the *Arago*, to sail on Saturday,—of less moment to the Bank reserve than it otherwise might be.

The Stock Market after a large and well-sustained advance through the week, lost about 1 ₩ cent. on most of the Share list to-day, closing dull in the afternoon. The fluctuations were even as much as 2@2½ ₩ cent. on Toledo and La Crosse, while Michigan Southern, Milwaukee and *Mississippi and Galena and Chicago, on the cash* purchases, were fully up to yesterday's market. Between the sessions of the Board of Brokers, there were Street sales of Michigan Southern to the extent of 1,500 shares, at 50 ₩ cent. for immediate delivery. The Stock closed 49 cash; 46¾ seller 30 days, and 45¾ seller 60 days. Erie left off 33¾ as against 34¾@35 yesterday afternoon; New-York Central declined from 84¾ to 83¾. Reading from 75 to 74@73¾ ex. dividend. The Railway Bond list was firmer, and there was a continued moderate demand at full rates for State loans.

The Copper Region.

From the Lake Superior Journal.

The shipments are larger this week than last, and show quite a respectable figure. In the statement of the amount shipped by the propeller *Ogontz* last week, we should have said 180 tons instead of 150 tons.

This little load of ore possessed more interest than we were aware of last week, it having been purchased by Messrs. Trafer & Aubery, of Cincinnati, and shipped to Toledo, to go by canal to that place. This is the first shipment made for this route and place, we believe, and the result promises to be very important. As we have before stated the Eureka Company have suspended operations at their mine, but *they have recently shipped some 160 tons of ore which* was mined last season. The ore from this mine makes a superior quality of iron, but the per centage is so small that they probably find it cheaper to purchase the ore of the other companies. There are two vessels now engaged in carrying ore to Wyandotte exclusively, and will probably continue through the season. They take it from the Sharon dock.

There are two vessels now loading at the Sharon dock, and there are several more on the way. The Cleveland Company have also several vessels on the way and will probably make a large shipment next week. The schooner *Twin Sisters*, now unloading, will take down a load of ore, but we did not learn for which company.

The following are the receipts for the week ending July 16:

	Gross Tons.
Cleveland I. M. Co.	493
Sharon Iron Co.	450
Total	943
Shipments during same time:	
For the Cleveland I. M. Co. per	
Prop. Detroit	188
Schr. W. H. Stevens	364
For the Sharon Iron Co., per	
Schr. Marquette	895
Schr. Harvest	306
Total for the week	1,149

To which may be added the deficit of last week, 30 tons, and that by the Eureka Company, 160 tons, making 1,338 gross tons.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, July 23.

Henry Fox, New-York City, failed.
G. B. Pline & Co., New-York City, suspended.
J. N. Leakey, New-York City, suspended and assigned.
Samuel Emberson, New-York City, assigned; liabilities said about $50,000.
G. P. Putnam & Co. The announcement in our last that this firm had assigned was premature. We are informed that the assignment has not been delivered to assignees, and it is hoped that through the kindness and liberality of creditors, Mr. P. will be enabled to continue his business. In such result we are sure that all who know Mr. P. will rejoice.
Hugh Magee, Brooklyn, N. Y., failed; liabilities about $12,000.
John Boyce, Brooklyn, N. Y., failed.
James Byrne, Brooklyn, N. Y., stock advertised to be sold at auction for benefit of creditors.
Wm. C. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., sold out.
Dodge & Van Nostrand, Troy, N. Y., assigned.
F. M. Dutcher, Hornellsville, N. Y., sold out and assigned.
E. D. Root, Addison, N. Y., assigned.
Charles H. Dyer, Philadelphia, Penn., failed.
V. Schoolenberger, Auburn, Penn., failed.
J. W. Fruin, Richfield, Penn., sold out and left the place.
Jas. M. [illegible], Versailles, Ky., failed and fully [illegible] his liabilities large; small discount expected.
H. B. Vibbert, Bayou Sara, La., suspended.
James B. Howell, Cincinnati, O., attached.
M. Davis, Tiffin, O., assigned.
Wm. T. Kent, Oxford, O., failed.
J. A. J. & H. McCormick, Lafayette, Ind., assigned to David Platt.
Joshua Dodd, Muncietown, Ind., assigned.
M. B. Newell & Co., Chicago, Ill., suspended.
Stemberg & Isador, Chicago, Ill., failed.
Farrar & Russell, Monmouth, Ill., failed.
Henry Wernick, Fort Atkinson, Wis., failed.
B. H. Briggs, Wyocena, Wis., suspended.
B. L. Small, Urbana, Ohio, was reported last week as having assigned, but we are informed that though he had declared his intention to assign, and it was understood that he had done so, yet a debt on account of which he had contemplated making the assignment was amicably arranged, and thus the assignment prevented.

The name of Kedock Street, Salem, Ohio, was included in our list of suspensions of 9th inst. Mr. S. assures us that he has not suspended, consequently the report which was current before the failure was incorrect. In justice to Mr. S. we have to request that all who copied our list of the 9th inst., will [illegible] copy this.

J. M. Boyd & Co., Boston, Mass., noticed in our last issue as having suspended, state that the report is true only with respect to J. M. B. individually, and that it should in no way affect the new concern of J. M. Boyd & Co.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, July 22.

Cotton is unchanged in price. Sales to-day, 600 bales. Receipts, 500. Good [illegible]. Mess Pork, $23 50. Exchange on London, 9¾ ₩ cent. premium. Other articles unchanged.

Oswego, Thursday, July 23—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Sales 500 bbls. at [illegible] for Extra State. Wheat dull. Sales 4,000 bushels at $1 45½ for Milwaukee Club, and $1 [illegible] for Chicago Spring. Corn active and better. Sales [illegible] bushels at 78c.@79c., including one cargo to arrive at 77½c. *Lake Imports* to-day—[illegible] bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,100 bbls. Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat; 15,000 bushels Corn.

Albany, Friday, July 23—6 P. M.

A heavy rain-storm to-day checked operations. Flour more steady but sales small. Wheat quiet and no sales to fix quotations. Corn continues scarce and firm, with an upward tendency. Small sales prime samples at 87c.—a lot of heated Western brought 78c. Whisky easier with a fair demand. Sales at 31c.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—[illegible]. *First Board*—[illegible] Allegheny County 6s, [illegible] Galloway 10 ₩ cents, [illegible]; [illegible] City 6s, new, [illegible] do., 95½; $500 do., 95½; $1,000 Union Canal 6s, [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mort. [illegible] Railroad, 80½; 12 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible] Reading Railroad, 36¾; 22 do., 36; [illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 100 Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; 1 Mechanics' Bank, [illegible]; 11 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, [illegible].

Closing Prices—United States 6s, [illegible]; Phila. 6s, [illegible]; Phila. R. R., 37¾@[illegible]; Phila. 6s, new [illegible]; Penn. 5s, int. off, [illegible]; Reading R. R., [illegible]; Reading R. Bds., [illegible]; Reading R. Mort. 6s, '44, int. off, 85½; Penn. R. R., [illegible]; Morris Canal Consolidated, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 19@[illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 74½@[illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 64¼@[illegible]; Long Island, [illegible] 12¼; Vicksburg, 7¾@9; Girard Bank, 11¾@[illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, [illegible]; [illegible] Creek, ¾@1; Catawissa Railroad, 11¾@[illegible].

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. R. Perkins, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, child and servant, Mrs. Douglas, 4 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. John Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Ginley, Mr. and Mrs. Conroy and child, Mr. Conway, Miss Acre, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. [illegible] and child, Mrs. and Miss Stewart; Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, T. Partch, and 2 Misses Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. P. Greeley, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bliss, T. H. Treson, 2 Misses and Mr. Trehue, Mrs. Littler, Mr. Beltings, Rev. York, Miss Owen, Rev. M. Addison, Rev. Geo. Field, Dr. J. C. [illegible], H. Draper, Dr. Agnew, [illegible] Whittaker, Ballantyne, H. Dalston, [illegible], T. R. Owens, R. Smith, P. Bell, [illegible], Jas. Hickey, M. Grotti, Croft, Wm. [illegible] S. Barton, J. Hale, Shorthouse, [illegible] P. O. Farrell, M. Kennedy, R. C. [illegible] R. C. McGrath, Montgomery and son, [illegible] Henry, Edward Fogarty, P. Coleman, J. Hardcastle, [illegible] Templeton, Holland, Bancroft, R. McKnight, S. McAlister, Joseph Holker, Michael D. Drysdale, John Keats, James Watt, and 147 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Mrs. A. H. Alvord and 2 children, W. Tupman and lady, Miss [illegible], Miss Bowers, E. Turner, lady and child, Mrs. S. H. Reed, Miss Johnson, Miss E. Molton, Rev. L. P. Lodger, Mr. McMurray and lady, *Lee, lady and 2 children*, J. Smith, Hooper and lady, E. N. Sherman and lady, D. D. Osborne, Miss E. Beatty, Miss M. A. Williams, Mrs. M. L. Jacobson and daughter, Mr. Camps and lady, Mrs. Craddock, W. P. Bishop, W. J. Capps, Mrs. S. H. Sebayer and child, G. W. Hardy and lady, G. B. Satterlee, B. C. Rathbone, G. P. Grammer, J. A. Bowyer, R. H. Pore, C. J. Graham, G. W. Granby, T. C. Demming, G. H. Walsh, John Dunn, [illegible], Hixon, T. R. Wardell, R. W. Chalk, C. Claiborne, H. P. Richardson, E. P. Howes, M. Burch, J. L. Waterhouse, P. A. Goodell, W. H. Barnes, H. N. Lane, and 24 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun Rises...... 4 44 | Sun sets...... 7 29 | Moon sets.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 10 29 | Gov. Island.. 1 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Barks Wieland, (Brem.) Ostermann, [illegible]; C. Luling; Johannes, (Ham.) [illegible], Hamburg, E. Kunck.
Brigs Enrique, Olive, Barcelona, [illegible]; E. P. Beck, Aldrich, [illegible], (Brem.) Heiderman, [illegible], Hobokan & Bro.
Schooners A. Hinks, [illegible], Richmond, J. R. Seaver; Oregon, Mitchell, Washington, [illegible] & Mitchell; W. Bacon, Tyler, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. W. Hughes, Howard, Newbern, Dewitt & Holmes; John [illegible], Conkling, Fredericksburg, C. L. Dimon.
Sloop Farmer, [illegible], Providence, J. R. [illegible].
Barge P. T. Hearn, Head, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Argo, (of Bath,) Ballard, Havre June 4, with mdse. and 229 passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Has had calms and foggy weather for the last fortnight; [illegible] 16 G. W. of Georges, had one death by measles, and [illegible] born, since sad.

Bark Empire, Hathaway, Palermo May 4, passed Gibraltar May 26, with fruit to J. B. Lawrence. July 10, lat. 41 07, lon. 65 05, saw a clipper ship, Forbes' rig, with a red cross in her foretopsail, bound E. The E. has been 20 days W. of the Banks.

Bark Asma, Hatch, Rio Janeiro June 10, with coffee to Kibby & McKee. The bark Minnesota, for Philadelphia, sld. same day. July 20, lat. 36 40, lon. 73 57, fell in with a wreck floating about, had evidently been long in that situation, as she was entirely stripped of everything—her chains, rigging, &c.; had a house aft, painted green; about one half of her fore and main masts were standing; she was apparently a herm. brig; read her name as Senator Taylor. She is in a dangerous position to vessels crossing the Gulf in thick weather.

Bark Ægir, (Russ.) Nelsen, Riga May 28, with hemp, &c., to Lobeck & Schepeler.

Brig Joseph Adrien, (Fr.) Letevre, St. Pierre, (M. F.) 14 ds., with fish to Wheelwright & Co.

Brig Abby Taylor, Graham, Aspinwall June 30, with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. 13th inst., lat. 26 25, lon. 73 40, J. P. Chapman, passenger, of Hartford, died; and on the 13th, Wm. Moniwell, seaman, of England, died—both of Panama fever.

Brig Arcadian, (Br.) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig R. G. Chalmer, Brown, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Albion, Watts, Calais via Stamford, Conn., in ballast to master. Last evening, while lying at anchor off the Navy-Yard, was run into by the Catharine Ferry boat Louisa, which carried away bowsprit, cutwater and did other damage.

Schr. Harriet P. Stoney, (of Charleston,) Alden, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Sussex, (of Baltimore,) Martin, Nigell, Jam., July 7, with sugar to master.

Schr. Ancrian, (Br.) Evans, Eleuthera July 14, with pineapples to J. Eneas.

Schr. New Zealand, Thurston, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Maria Jane, Davis, Rondout for Providence.
Schr. J. L. Harned, Cramer, Troy for Fall River.
Schr. Excelsior, Clock, from wreck of bark Dudley.
Schr. Flying Eagle, Cooper, East Weymouth.
Schr. Wide World, Dickinson, Providence.
Schr. T. B. Smith, Briggs, New Bedford for Albany.
Sloop Gipsey, Velser, Port Ewen for New Haven.
Sloop Fame, Gates, Port Ewen for Bridgeport.
Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May 27 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.
Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence.
Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.
Steamer Decatur, Geer, Norwich.
WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamship City of Washington, Petrie, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23—Arr. ship Huntress, Freeman, Calcutta; bark Palmetto, Beckus, Montevideo; brigs Marshall, Clark, Africa; H. Means, Trevorgy, Baltimore; Belle Poule, Herrick, Cainbersone; Brown, Beatrice, Dyer, and Anna D. Torrey, Griffin, Philadelphia; schrs. W. Freeman, Freeman, Jacmel; Ruby, Tracy, Kingston; Jane Eveline, Rap, Porto-au-Prince.

Spoken—July 21, lat. 37 30, lon. 73 40 ship Eola, from James River for Europe.

At Jacmel, July 7, schrs. Mayflower, for New-York in 3 ds.; Medora, do. in 15 days.

Domestic Ports.

Port Jefferson—July 18, arr. schr. George and Edgar, Osborne, New-Haven; 20th, schrs. Henry James, Aldrich, Dighton, and John S. Havens, Howell, Providence; 21st, sloops S. P. Jayne, Hopkins, Bridgeport, and Chauncey, Hutchinson, Huntington. Sailed, 20th, schr. Margaret Ann, Dayton, New-York; sloop Open, [illegible], do.; 21st, schr. George and Edgar, Osborne, New-York; sloops J. Dayton, Pundarson, do.; Dayton, Smith, Port Ewen; Velocity, Mott, do.; Gipsy, Wheeler, do.

Spoken, &c.

July 7, lat. 42 15, lon. 60 [illegible], was passed bark Windward, (of Wiscasset) bound E.

July 10, off Cape Hatteras, brig A. Dunbar (of Boston) for New-York.

July 22, 150 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, was passed ship Constitution, hence for Liverpool.